NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

VOL. CXXXXII. No. 23352. 報西林字 SHANGHAI, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1940 Registered at the C.P.O. (Postage: China and Japan 1 cent, abroad 30 cents.) TWENTY CENTS

GEORGE HALL
Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 that all persons having claims or demands upon or against the Estate of GEORGE HALL deceased of 196 Consort Road (formerly 196 Albert Road) Peckham in the County of Surrey, England, who died there on the 28th day of October 1938 are hereby requested on or before the 15th day of April 1940 to send in writing particulars of their claims or demands to the undersigned AND that after the said 15th day of April 1940 the undersigned will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to claims and demands of which the undersigned shall then have had notice and will not be answerable for the assets so distributed or any part thereof to any person of whose claim or demand the undersigned shall not then have had notice.

PLATT, WHITE-COOPER & CO.,
Solicitors for CHARLES ERNEST SHERWIN the Attorney of Clara Hall the Sole Executrix of the Estate of the above-named deceased.

Shanghai, February 7, 1940.

10699

DUNCAN CLARK
Deceased

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 that all persons having claims or demands upon or against the Estate of DUNCAN CLARK deceased formerly of Weihaiwei, China, who died on the 28th day of May 1939 at Eriska, Ledaig, Argyll, Scotland, are hereby requested on or before the 17th day of April 1940 to send in writing particulars of their claims or demands to the undersigned AND that after the said 17th day of April 1940 the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to claims and demands of which the undersigned shall then have had notice and will not be answerable for the assets so distributed or any part thereof to any person of whose claim or demand the undersigned shall not then have had notice.

PLATT, WHITE-COOPER & CO.,
83 Peking Road Shanghai.

Legal Practitioners for JOHN WILLIAM ELDER STEEDMAN, ANNIE CLARK or SOPER and JOHN CLARK, the Executors.

Shanghai, February 6, 1940.

10762

JOHN GEORGE WOOD
Deceased

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims and demands against the Estate of the above who died on the 11th day of February, 1939, at Tientsin, China, are hereby requested to send particulars to the undersigned as soon as possible and notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the Estate are hereby required to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

TEESDALE, NEWMAN & CO.,
Solicitors for Wallace Macodonald Ferguson, the Attorney of Annie Wilson Wood, the sole Executrix,
59 Peking Road, Shanghai.

Shanghai, February 8, 1940.

10726

THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY (N.C.B.)
jointly with the
INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHINA
20 Museum Road, Shanghai.

A Meeting will be held in the Auditorium (Wu-Lien-Teh Hall) on Thursday, February 15, 1940, at 5.30 p.m., when the Presidential Address and a Lecture, illustrated with Lanten Slides and Specimens, will be delivered on

"SOME REMARKABLE ANIMALS OF CHINA"

by

ARTHUR DE CARLE SOWERBY, ESQ.

The Lecture will be open to the Public.

N. MAAS,
Honorary Secretary (R.A.S.)

10760

SHANGHAI PAPER HUNT CLUB

ANNUAL RACE MEETING

Saturday, February 17, 1940.

REMINDER

Members are reminded that Entries for the above Race Meeting will close at Secretary's Office, 304 Mohawk Road, at 5 p.m. TO-DAY.

Members intending to ride at this meeting are requested to send their names to the undersigned TO-DAY.

By Order of the Stewards,
C. W. RAYDEN,
Secretary,
SHANGHAI PAPER HUNT CLUB.

February 12, 1940. 10761

NOTICE

ADDITIONAL TELEPHONE SERVICE

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10769

To-day's Events

FEBRUARY

12 Hongkong & Shanghai Bank's first general meeting (1866)
12 Manchu abdication edicts published (1912)

N.C.D.N. Broadcast: 12.45 and 9 p.m.
Station XMHD: 760 kilo., 395 metres

Coming Events

FEBRUARY

13 For. Y. Lecture: 'Mental Hygiene' by Dr. F. G. Halpern
13 A.W.C. Musical Programme, 4.45
13 Dinner Dance, Floorshow, C.S.F., 8.30
14 Indian Merchants Association, Annual Meeting, 391 Kiangse Road, 5
14 Sctrs.' meeting, 34 Museum Rd., 5.30
15 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
15 Royal Asiatic Society Lecture
15 'Tales of Hoffmann', Grand Opera by J. Offenbach, gala production, Lyc., 8.45
15 Pinette-Quartette A.W.C., 9
16 Dinner Dance, Floorshow, C.S.F., 8.30
17 "Tales of Hoffmann,' Lyceum, 8.45
17 Betar Dance, A.W.C., 9
18 'Tales of Hoffmann', Lyceum, 8.45
18 Municipal Orchestra Concert, Lyc., 5.15
19 Engineering Society Meeting, 5.45
20 A.W.C. Book Review, 4.45
20 For. Y. Lecture: "The Whangpoo—Shanghai's River', by Mr. N. Maas
20 A.D.C. 'Lilac Time', Lyceum, 9
20 Tuesday Evening Club, 'Ladies Night'
21 A.D.C. 'Lilac Time', Lyceum, 9
22 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
22 Royal Society of St. George, annual general meeting, Shanghai Club, 5.30
22 A.D.C. 'Lilac Time', Lyceum, 9
23 Australian and New Zealand Society of Shanghai, annual general meeting
23 A.D.C. "Lilac Time, Lyceum, 9
24 A.D.C. 'Lilac Time', Lyceum, 2.30
24 A.D.C. 'Lilac Time', Lyceum, 9
25 A.T.A. 'Dover Road, aid of Jewish Ladies Benevolent Society Hospital Fund, S.J.S., 5.30.
26 Grand Concert by Mme Denies, dramatic soprano, assisted by Municipal Orchestra, Lyceum, 3.15
27 A.W.C. Bridge and Mahjongg, 3
27 For. Y. Lecture: 'Education', by Dr. R. J. McMullen
27 Piano recital by Miss Wincia Tomaszewska, Polish pianist, Lyceum, 9.15
28 A.W.C. Concert, Mrs. Seidl-Margolinski, Mr. Warschauer, 9
29 Ranger Leap Yr. Din. Dance, A.W.C. 8
29 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
29 Cradle Bridge/Mahjongg. S.I.B.C., 3
29 Community Church Organ Concert, 9

MARCH

3 A.W.C. Song Recital, Irmgard Menzel, 9

Charge for items $2 per line, which includes all insertions till date of event.

JONES AND BROWN
"The Motto"

Jones and Brown standing at the Palace Bar. Brown looking worn and tired.

Brown: "I have been having nightmares every night this last week. I dreamt that the tenants in my apartment all moved to Nantao, and I was rushing around the building unable to find the place where the heating could be shut off, and it grew hotter and hotter till I woke up in perspiration."
Jones: "It must be your digestion; have another drink."
Brown: "No, it's not that, Brown. It's a feeling....a feeling. So yesterday I bought a motto, drawn in a nice bedroom pink. It says *'Be good to your tenants in your prosperity and they will remember you in your adversity.'* I put it over my bed last night, and to-day I telephoned to Elm & Co. to attend to those leaking walls and give the place a general overhaul. I feel a better man already."
Jones, (with dewy eyes): "You are right, Brown, you are right. I will do the same. Elm & Co.—77288. I will go and telephone right away."

SECOND CHAMBEF MUSIC CONCERT

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Classified Advertisements continued On Page 12

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"Be not the first by whom the new is tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside." Pope.

Reasonable conservatism in all matters of dress is the acme of good taste, yet we enjoy nowadays a sufficiently liberal choice of correct headwear. The silk hat—the bowler hat—the soft felt (provided it be of formal shape) may each serve as the crowning complement of your town attire. Your own perception of the fitness of things and of what best suits your individuality will dictate your choice, the responsibility for its perfect fulfilment is ours.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE FIRST SPECIAL AREA IN SHANGHAI
NOTICE NO. 12031 *(Translation)*

In re Application for Letters of Administration of Estate of
The Late MICHAIL GRIGORIEVICH EPSTEIN
(Moisha-Movsha Gershovich), Russian

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that:

WHEREAS Annie Epstein has filed a petition with this Court for issuance to her of Letters of Administration of the above-mentioned Estate, stating in essence that her deceased father Michail Grigorievich Epstein, Russian, died in 1939, at Shanghai, leaving, in the name of M. G. Epstein, a cash order (Sola of Exchange) No. 26898, amounting to US$100, payable on June 24, 1938, with the Chase Bank, and deposits of Sterling Saving Account No. 3193, amounting to £90 9 4; of US Dollar Saving Account No. 3194, amounting to US$747.32; and of Shanghai Dollar Current Account amounting to CNC$12,990.83, with the same Bank; and a deposit of US Dollar Saving Account No. 16869 amounting to US$19.85, and of Shanghai Dollar Current Account amounting to CNC$0.28, with the National City Bank of New York; and a deposit of Chinese National Currency No. 26, amounting to CNC$6.37, with the Asiatic Credit Company; a deposit of Chinese National Currency amounting to CNC$6.11, with the Netherlands Trading Society; and a deposit of Current Account No. 10043, amounting to CNC$4.83, with the Bank of China, Yates Road Office; and two Insurance Policies, No. 601381 dated January 18, 1938 and No. 484197 dated January 19, 1938, the amount of both of them being Canadian Currency $1,395.31, with the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company. The above-mentioned Estate should be inherited and administred by the petitioner.

Now THEREFORE publication hereof is made in the newspapers to notify the public that whosoever objects to such petition shall file such objection with this Court within the period commencing from the first day of publication and ending on the twentieth day after the last day of publication. If no objection has been filed within the specified period of time, this Court will forthwith grant Letters of Administration of the said Estate.

December 14, 1939.

-2239

THE CHINA HONG LIST
Second Impression
NOW ON SALE

THE popularity of the CHINA HONG LIST is evidenced by the fact that the whole of the 1940 issue was sold out within three weeks, thus necessitating a second impression, copies of which are now on sale.

Those who have not yet secured copies of this invaluable work of reference are advised to place their orders immediately.

A MAP OF SHANGHAI

(65 inches by 32 inches) is being offered as a Supplement to the China Hong List at an extra cost of $3 per copy. It is published by authority of the Shanghai Municipal Council and covers the following area:—

North to South: Civic Centre, Kiangwan, to Lunghwa.
West to East: The Aerodrome to Pootung.

CHINA HONG LIST AND MAP OF SHANGHAI
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MAP OF SHANGHAI ONLY
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PRINTING DEPARTMENT
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Correspondence for this column should be addressed to the Editor, North-China Daily News Office, 17 The Bund, Shanghai, and to ensure secrecy, marked "Letters to the Editor"

Mr. Wang Ching-wei: Is He a Turncoat?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In conversation with my foreign friends I have noticed a mistaken tendency on the part of many of them to label Mr. Wang Ching-wei a "turncoat," some even, responding to Chungking propaganda, libellously call him a traitor. That this is due mainly to misunderstanding and ignorance of the real facts seems evident from the fact that usually a little explanation is sufficient to cause them to change their views. There must, I feel, be many more foreigners labouring under the same mistake, but unfortunately without someone to explain that mistake to them. It is in the hope of reaching some of these that I address this letter to you.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei has been the right-hand man of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the founder of the Chinese Republic and the author of the Bible of the Revolution, the Three People's Principles. It was Mr. Wang who drafted Dr. Sun's Last Will and Testament, which is recited on every formal occasion in Kuomintang China, even in the territories under the control of the Chungking Government. Dr. Sun consistently advocated Sino-Japanese friendship and co-operation as the basis of peace in the Far East and of the well-being of the people of both countries. Mr. Wang, following Dr. Sun, has always worked for friendly relations with Japan. That does not mean that he has preached friendship at any cost, that he has advocated peace at the price of China's independence and national liberty. When no other course than resistance has been open, where resistance could be offered with a reasonable chance of success, he has advocated resistance. There was no bitterer critic than Mr. Wang of the failure to resist in Manchoukuo and Jehol in 1931 and 1932. But he insisted on the policy of direct negotiation simultaneous with the policy of resistance. On the other hand, where resistance could only mean further disaster, while peace could be negotiated without further loss, he has always advocated peace. Thus he negotiated the Shanghai Agreement of 1932, whereby the Japanese withdrew their forces from that area on terms far from unsatisfactory to China. Thus during the three years following that agreement he maintained peace with Japan without the loss of a single square inch of territory, while China, in the breathing space thus afforded her, went ahead by leaps and bounds. Then unfortunately came the assassin's bullet which forced him into retirement, and when he returned early in 1937 it was to find the government, under the leadership of General Chiang Kai-shek, committed to friendship with Moscow and a policy of deliberate provocation of Japan.

It was not Mr. Wang's policy which brought about hostilities in the summer of 1937. General Chiang himself had declared but a short while previously that China was in no state to fight Japan, and Mr. Wang could not discern any wisdom of plunging China into a hopeless conflict from which only loss and disaster could result. Nevertheless, once war became inevitable he did all he could to make resistance as effective as possible, while leaving the door open to negotiation, believing that the stouter the resistance the greater the respect inspired in Japanese hearts for China, and the sooner the realization of an honourable peace would be made possible. In December, 1937, his attitude was justified by the receipt of the Trautmann proposals. These proposals were agreed by all members of the Supreme National Defence Council, to form a basis on which negotiation could be started. General Chiang himself agreed. Yet it was General Chiang who, submitting to Communist pressure, eventually turned them down. A full account of what happened has been made public by Mr. Wang, an account which no responsible Chungking leader, no one who has participated in the deliberations, has ever attempted to refute.

Convinced that peace by negotiation was possible, believing, and believing rightly, as subsequent events have shown, that further warfare meant only further losses and disaster for China, appalled by the misery and suffering of millions of his fellow-countrymen in the war zones, misery which grew daily greater as war and the misapplied scorched-earth policy took their toll—and in accordance with the decisions taken by the Supreme National Defence Council in December, 1939, and by the Emergency Congress of the Kuomintang in April 1938—Mr. Wang from that time on consistently strove to bring General Chiang to the way of peace, but without success. He made a last attempt in December, 1938, when he tried to prevent the rejection of the Konoye Declaration. When that attempt failed he felt that the only course left him was to seek peace outside the Chungking Government.

This decision meant considerable personal sacrifice to Mr. Wang, and exposed him to grave bodily danger. Almost immediately a murderous attempt on his life was made at Hanoi by gunmen in the pay of Chungking. Mr. Wang escaped, but Dr. Tseng Chung-ming, his chief-secretary and one of his closest associates, was killed and others seriously wounded. Yet there are still some who believe that Mr. Wang was actuated by self-seeking motives. His sincerity, however, has never been questioned by competent observers. As Mr. Woodhead says, "He could long ago have retired with a fabulous fortune, approaching those attributed to certain members of the Chungking regime, had money been his object."

Outside the Government Mr. Wang has striven to bring about that peace by negotiation which he advocated within it. It is true that he is, therefore, pursuing a policy opposed to that of General Chiang, but it is important to realize that Mr. Wang's policy has been sanctioned by the Supreme National Defence Council in December, 1937, and subsequently by the Emergency Congress of the Kuomintang in April, 1938. It may be that some sections of the Chinese public disapprove his actions, but that does not make him a turncoat nor a traitor, for their disapproval is either the result of ignorance fostered by the Chungking propaganda or because of their vested interests in the war, which peace would put an end to. The common masses, the legitimate businessmen, the hundreds of millions of deserted people are all in favour of peace—it is the subsidized press, the war contractors, the society and charity workers brought into social prominence and affluence by the war, and those who wish to see China permanently crippled, who are in favour of continuing the fruitless and ineffective resistance.

Now after twelve months of unremitting toil, during which his life has been in constant danger, Mr. Wang has reached an agreement with Japan, whereby peace can be restored and the evacuation of the Japanese troops secured on terms which do not impair China's independence and sovereignty, which broadly speaking are, apart from some minor concessions, but the regularization of the *status quo ante*. Chungking accuses Mr. Wang of handing over China to Japan; in reality, he is only recovering from Japan what has been lost to Japan by General Chiang. There is no chance of recovering any territory by force of arms, rather there is every danger of yet further portions and national assets being lost with a prolongation of the war. Once, however, the New Government is established the four and five-barred flags will be hauled down, and once again the national flag will fly over Inner Mongolia and North China. All the resources of those areas are now in Japanese hands to be exploited as long as hostilities persist by Japan for Japan. After the New Government is established they will in general revert to China either unconditionally or for exploitation for mutual benefit on the basis of equality with full regard to China's national independence and sovereignty.

Mr. Wang is accused of handing China over to Japan under the guise of Sino-Japanese co-operation, but for what? Merely, according to his accusers, to become the head of a Chinese regime which, if this were true, could never hope to command the support of the Chinese people. Does this sound reasonable? It is suggested that Mr. Wang, the doyen of the Chinese revolutionary movement, the staunchest exponent of Chinese nationalism, whose independence of character is famous, is now willing to be the servant of the Japanese. The suggestion is on its very face absurd. Naturally certain concessions have had to be made to the Japanese view point, but there are the realities of the situation to be considered. Japan, after all, is in a position to ask for "something" in exchange for returning the lost territory and other national assets to China's control. How little that "something" as stated in the Konoye Declaration appears to some Japanese people is revealed by Mr. Saito's speech in the Japanese Diet. And yet to the Japanese people as a whole, the Konoye Declaration has become politically sacred.

There is nothing in Mr. Wang's record or in his public pronouncements to suggest that he is in any way willing to become a Japanese puppet. Sino-Japanese co-operation will have to be worked out, as long as he has any voice in the matter, on lines that will involve no suspicion of Japanese domination or monopolistic control. He would certainly cease to co-operate at the first indication of any such attempt at domination, with the consequent wrecking of a scheme in the success of which Japan is as interested as China. The Japanese will have to keep faith with Mr. Wang and fall in with his views once the New Government is established.

It is understandable that to Third-Party nationals his policy of Sino-Japanese co-operation may appear to have an ominous aspect. It may seem to foreshadow their own ultimate exclusion from the world of commerce and industry in China. A little reflection, however, should show them that in reality it does nothing of the sort. Apart from the fact that they have the definite assurance of both Mr. Wang and the Japanese Government that their legitimate rights and interests will be respected they should remember that both China and Japan may need the financial assistance of others in their mutual development of China's resources, and those to whom they go for that assistance will be able to suggest their own terms. In any case could anything be more harmful to Third-Party interests than the continuation of the present state of affairs and the exclusive domination of such large areas of China by the Japanese military?

C. C. LI.

Shanghai, Feb. 10.

Italian War Council Meets

Rome, Feb. 9.

Presided over by Signor Mussolini, the Italian Supreme War Council, which met yesterday, continued its discussions today. The subject of the discussions were not revealed. The Council will meet again tomorrow afternoon.—Havas.

Lesson Sermon

First Church of Christ, Scientist.

Spirit: Is the subject of the Lesson Sermon read in all Churches of Christ Scientist, Throughout the world on Sunday, February 11. Golden Text: —John 4.24. "God is a spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth." Among the citations which comprise the Lesson Sermon is the following from The Bible:—"O Lord, thou hast searched me, and known me. Whither shall I go from thy spirit? or whither shall I flee from thy presence? If I ascend up into heaven, thou art there: if I make my bed in hell, behold, thou art there. If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea; Even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me." (Psalms 139:1,7-10)

The Lesson Sermon also includes the following passage from the Christian Science textbook. "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures", by Mary Baker Eddy:—"Man is the offspring, not of the lowest, but of the highest qualities of Mind. Man understands spiritual existence in proportion as his treasures of Truth and Love are enlarged. Mortals must gravitate Godward, their affections and aims grow spiritual,—they must near the broader interpretations of being, and gain some proper sense of the infinite,—in order that sin and mortality may be put off."

BY SAPAJOU

Uncle Sam:—You Must Manage It Somehow!

Wartime Life in Germany

Spirits Deteriorating in Country for Lack of Anything Outstanding to Command Interest

(Continued from Yesterday)

William D. Bayles is "Life's" regular correspondent in Berlin. Since the war began he has been writing a series of informal letters, describing the effect of war on civilian life. They were intended simply as background material but "Life's" editors have found them so illuminating that they have decided to publish these excerpts. Cables are censored in advance but letters seldom are. These letters are entirely uncensored.

Berlin, Oct. 8.

EVERY cinema now runs a short before each performance showing interior views of Germany's warehouses with endless rows of hams, wursts, tinned goods, barrels of butter, etc. The audiences always laugh and even applaud, but I believe the reaction is ironical.

We are told day after day how happy we are, that we are not worried about the war, that we all feel entirely secure, that we have sufficient of everything, that our general spirit could not be more light-hearted or joyful, that while the French and British are slowly succumbing to fear in their cellars, we are completely unconcerned. Mourning for lost sons or husbands is sternly discouraged, which is perhaps a good thing because the Germans are accustomed to take their grief seriously and to drape themselves from head to foot in heavy black veils for months after a funeral.

Spirit is deteriorating in the country for lack of anything outstanding to command the interest. The week of victory-celebrating proclaimed by Goebbels because of the Polish achievement is now on, but you would never know that we are celebrating except for flags on the public buildings.

The people are not impressed by the fact that we walked over Poland and talk more about the possibility of reparations for the damage done than about the increased size of the Reich. I don't know anyone who thinks that Poland was worth the price it is probably going to cost. The system of practically enslaving a half million Polish prisoners is also being resented. Labour offices have been set up in quite a few districts and ads have appeared in papers announcing that application for Polish prisoners will be accepted and dealt with.

Nine Hours Sleep

Berlin, Oct. 24.

Constant yawning in the press conferences has become a matter of course and on discussing the matter we discovered that we are all tired most of the time and that an astonishing amount of time is being lost just in sleeping. Whereas seven hours was formerly ample, we are now sleeping eight and even nine hours and still feeling tired. Applying our scientific minds to the phenomenon, we came to the conclusion that it is the food, or rather lack of it.

War Babies Encouraged

Furloughs are granted to soldiers who declare their intention of getting married and it seems that a rush business is going on at the registry offices. The men figure that it will make a nice weekend and that the future is uncertain in any case, while the girls see the possibility of putting a coveted "Frau" in front of their names and perhaps of joining the honoured rank of those who are about to serve the Fatherland by increasing the population. The slogan in some of the settlements is that no man shall go off to the wars without leaving his wife or girl friend pregnant, and I have heard of soldiers being granted a second furlough a month or so later when it was discovered that the honeymoon didn't take.

The courts are clamping down on petty crimes committed in the dark and some of the sentences are rather astounding when one considers that the penalty for murdering one's wife may be two years in the pen. A law establishing the death penalty for persons convicted of taking advantage of the blackouts to snatch pocketbooks or commit holdups has been passed. A Hanover court has just sentenced three boys 17, 18 and 21 years of age, for whacking a woman shop clerk on the head and robbing her of 150 marks she was taking to the bank. All three are to have their heads chopped off because the law makes no distinction for youth. Had they robbed her by daylight, the sentence would have been a few months in prison.

A considerable amount of talk is heard, particularly from London, about impossibility of the Reich being able to hold out in a long war, but I am inclined to disagree. The talk here about the mountainous reserves is also bunk, but by peeling down to the very core and pulling in the belt to the last notch, the country is able to exist on what it has. Practically every foreign product is already extinct, which seems to belie the boasts about reserves of everything, but the amount of butter, bread, meat and fish they are now allotting is just what the Reich is able to produce, and I believe that rather than give in, they will live on that amount for several years.

Same Old Mistake Made

Berlin, Oct. 28.

I have been rather interested in the tone of the propaganda in view of Hitler's statement in "Mein Kampf" that Germany would never again make the mistake of belittling and under-estimating the British. But those in charge of the propaganda are again making the same old mistake and the general tendency is to regard the Tommy as something of an Eton scholar with a high-pitched voice who does his fighting with an umbrella between cups of tea. Chamberlain is portrayed as an ossified Puritan with vulture-like tendencies who is calculating in a cold-blooded manner on how to kill the greatest number of German women and children. Churchill is always a monster and liar who is in the pay of capitalists, Hore-Belisha who is spelled "Horeb Elisha" in the "Angriff," is a scheming Jew intent on destroying the Aryan race, and Eden and Duff Cooper are portrayed as lesser devils in the hierarchy of hell.

"Boiled Potatoes Free"

Berlin, Nov. 3.

I never go into a restaurant nowadays without being amused at the pathetic note at the bottom of every menu: "Boiled potatoes will be served free if you want them." The implication is, "We know this is a hell of a meal, but if you are still hungry, fill up on the potatoes."

The first tales of woe are coming in from the sweet little 18- and 19-year-old girls who were sent out to help the farmers' wives pitch manure and milk the cows. The only means of escape is marriage and what with most of the young men at war even that is difficult. The general result is that sweet little things are wild for matrimony and are throwing themselves at anything in trousers.

No War Enthusiasm

Berlin, Nov. 8.

Life goes on here after a fashion. Although the young people were told Sunday by Goebbels that they are enthusiastic over the war, I scarcely believe any German would contradict me when I say they are most decidedly not enthusiastic. They regard it as something that has to be gone through with, but not one of them would have chosen it as the best way of putting in the next few years.

The shops still display a few pure-silk dresses and dressing gowns. It is explained that a virile nation does not wear silk and the sooner the degenerates buy up the last silk and wear it out, the better. The crying need seems to be for women's stockings and I predict a situation similar to that in Russia before long. According to rumour, the women in Russia will do anything for a pair of silk stockings.

I was soundly berated by a cop recently when I began to strike matches in a high wind to try to find a doorbell. When I pointed out to him that I was under the roof of the entrance and the English could not possibly see my match, he said he was not thinking of the English but I was wasting wood.

I heard an interesting story from a friend who visited her brother in the hospital here. She came out into the almost completely dark hall and groped her way to the elevator. As she was about to ring for it, two gigantic forms stepped out of the gloom and firmly took hold of each of her arms. At that moment the elevator arrived at the floor, the door opened and who should step out but Adolf. My friend then noticed in the light from the elevator that black uniformed forms were parked at every corner and along the corridor. When Adolf had passed, she was released and told to beat it. I learned afterward that he was visiting the son of Winifred Wagner, who was seriously wounded in Poland.

Absentee Marriage Ceremony

Berlin, Nov. 11.

A new decree permits marriages to be performed between soldiers at the front and sweethearts at home without the groom even being present at the ceremony. The soldier is required to provide a written statement of his desire to be married or to make a declaration to this effect to his battalion commander. The girl then goes to the registry office with her credentials and is duly married without even a proxy for the man being present.

The hunting season is in with a terrific bang and game and more game is being served up in the restaurants. Hunting is not regarded as a sport but as an occupation and all of the oldsters who 30 years ago wore a green hat with a brush on it and duly went hunting with an expensive, carved, inlaid rifle are now being called back into service, and many a tottering limb and shaky hand are trying to serve the Reich by bringing down a few rabbits.

Milkmen on Horseback

I had the experience of running into my own former milkman this morning when I went round for new rationing cards. He was sitting in a smelly room behind a desk in an SA uniform and completely refused to recognize me or return my greeting, although he had accepted countless handouts from me and had begged for everything from English magazines for his son to my worn-out suits for himself. After leaving me standing for at least two minutes, during which time he busied himself messing through a pile of papers, he barked, "You wish?" As I left, he bawled "Heil Hitler" after me.

(To be Continued Tomorrow)

Huge Note Issue by Banks Here

Japanese Backed Concerns Heavily Committed

Tokyo, Feb. 10.

Notes issued by banks of the yen bloc countries—Japan, Manchoukuo and China—totalled Y.5,200,000,000 at the end of 1939, according to figures given to the House of Representatives today by the Ministry of Finance.

This total was apportioned as follows: Y.3,679,031,000 issued by the Bank of Japan Y.171,169,000 by the Bank of Taiwan, Y.443,987,000 by the Bank of Chosen, Y.623,621,000 by the Central Bank of Manchoukuo, Y.60,079,000 by the Mengkiang Bank, Y.264,159,000 by the Federal Reserve Bank, and Y.5,058,000 by the Hua Hsing Commercial Bank.—Domei.

U.S. Exports to Russia Increasing

Machinery for Manufacture Of Planes Chiefly Bought

Washington, Feb. 11.

American exports to Russia are showing a constantly rising trend, declares the "New York Times."

Exports for December are stated to have totalled about $15,550,000, which is more than a quarter of the grand total for 1939. Chief among the purchases of the Soviet Government was machinery for the manufacture of planes, it adds.—Reuter.

Sweden Protesting Over Soviet Bombing

Stockholm, Feb. 11.

The Swedish Government has protested to the Soviet against the Russian air attack on the Swedish steamer Wirgo (701 tons) in the Baltic Sea on February 6. The Wirgo was bound from Abo for Stockholm with five other ships in a convoy, when it was attacked by Russian bombers. The crew of 18 escaped.—Reuter.

Japanese Emperor Will Present Wooden Cups

Tokyo, Feb. 10.

Making a special grant in connection with commemoration of the 2,600th anniversary of the empire's founding, Emperor Hirohito will present 7,000 wooden cups to members of the House of Peers and House of Representatives, officials above the Chokunin rank, veteran statesmen, and court dignitaries.—Domei.

American Copper Being Shipped to Soviet

New York, Feb. 10.

A steady and growing stream of American, Soviet and neutral ships are transporting American copper, tools, dyes and machines across the Pacific to Siberia for the use of the Red Army, the influential New York "World-Telegram" reported yesterday.—United Press.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF FEBRUARY 12, 1870

We are glad to see that the Municipal Council are planting a number of trees on the centre plot of land at the Bubbling Well, and in front of the joss-house. Seats are also to be placed there. These improvements will make it a much more pleasant halting place, during the summer evening drive.

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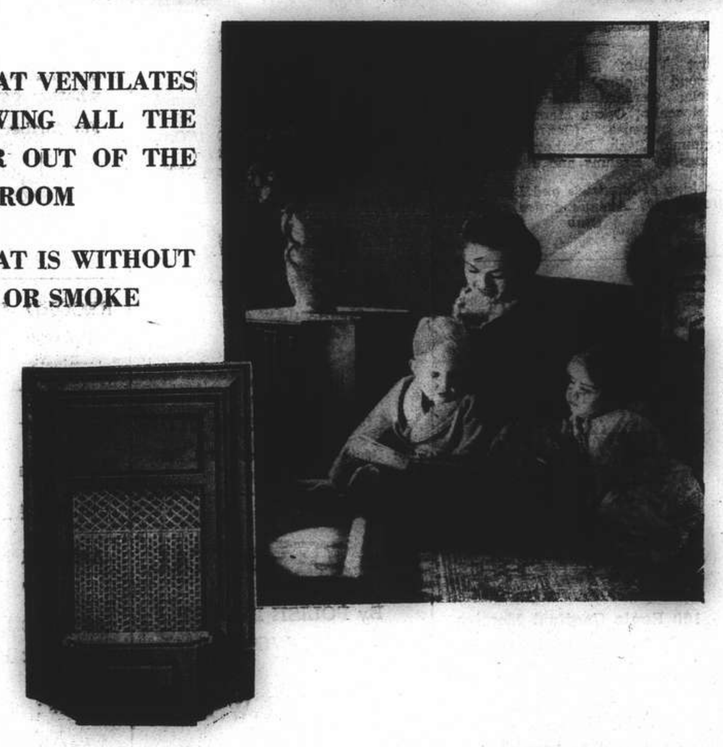

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WOMAN'S PAGE
A Mayfair Notebook

By PHILINE

London, Dec. 29.

No woman would ever admit that she shared anything in common with the catty, frivolous and altogether undesirable females in Miss Clare Boothe's famous play, "The Women," the film version of which has just had its first showing in London. Perhaps, Miss Boothe's unpleasant characters do not exist in any large numbers. Certainly the average woman is neither cruel nor cunning, even if she does hail from London, Paris or New York.

Those who still accuse her of living for dress instead of dressing to live might have done well to follow me the other afternoon into the Finnish Embassy to see a superb collection of fur coats. All of these had been taken out of personal wardrobes and given to Finnish evacuees who are pouring into town. Fur coats have been sent into the Embassy from all over the country and their donors range from the highest to the lowest in the land.

The Duchess of Westminster, Lady Swaythling, actresses and the wives of aircraft mechanics are just some of hundreds of warm-hearted folk anxious to give up their winter coats for this good cause. Others, who will miss their usual winter sports holiday this year, have sent in their skiing clothes.

* * *

Facts About The Film

To return for a moment to "The Women," those responsible for this film seem to have no doubt as to the paramount importance of clothes in women's consciousness. The producers (they are, of course, men) tell us proudly that they have provided a fashion show for which more than one hundred striking coiffures were created. Two hundred and thirty-seven gowns were designed especially for the players and Miss Norma Shearer alone has twenty-four costume changes.

In the fashion scene, three lady monkeys display gowns by Adrian. Even the animals—monkeys, dogs and horses—are of the female sex and all photographs and books used in the film are about or by women.

For another scene, very valuable jewels were rented for the three stars and a bodyguard had to follow the actresses about all day to see that no harm befell the gems. We are supposed to be duly impressed by these facts, but I, for one, think they are quite unnecessary. The film must stand or fall by its merits and, when you see it, you will probably agree with most of us that it does stand firm and steady. "The Women" is a clever production.

* * *

Eccentric Travellers

Mr. F. N. Wagner is one who has had ample opportunity in his work of studying the eccentricities of man and womankind. And he should know as much about the "difficult" traveller as Miss Boothe knows of a certain group of women in New York society. Mr. Wagner is chief courier of Cook's and has worked for many years in the exclusive "Prince's Department" of his company. Maharajas are his speciality.

Did anyone complain about the woman who travels with too much luggage? The chief courier from Cook's can cap that one. He tells of the gentleman who went on holiday with 468 pieces of luggage weighing 17 tons, and another who insisted on taking a portable kitchen and his own staff of chefs on the journey.

An Englishman once hired Mr. Wagner for a trip "to the world's coldest spot," which proved to be Yakutsk in Siberia. Then, there was the American millionaire who engaged the courier to take him on a tour of every Napoleonic landmark in Europe. Their pilgrimage from Ajaccio to Elba took them six months.

* * *

Mrs. Rawlings' Last Duty

In the last few weeks before her retirement from the position of housekeeper at Windsor Castle, Mrs. Rawlings added a very heavy task to her long list of everyday duties. This was the covering up of every window in the Castle each nightfall. The ordinary housewife finds the window black-out job in the ordinary sized English house a tiresome one. But she offers her sympathy to Mrs. Rawlings, who eventually saw to it that even the most inaccessible lancet window at Windsor Castle was invisible by night.

The housekeeper had some difficulty in the early days of the war in discovering how many windows there were in the Castle. No one seemed to know for certain and, night after night, an inspection of the outside of the Castle revealed glowing windows which had been overlooked.

* * *

Women Of The Empire

That the women of the Empire are excellently organized in their war-work, and under able leaders, no one could doubt, after paying visits to the headquarters of the New Zealand Women's Association, the Australian Women's Voluntary Service, the South African Voluntary Service and the Canadian Red Cross. Most of the women in these and various other groups attending to the welfare and comfort of troops, are living only temporarily in London.

Mrs. Jordan, wife of the High Commissioner for New Zealand, has spent three years in England and though she is glad to be over here at this time, doing what she can in the way of extra war-work, she is naturally looking forward to returning to the Dominion when her husband's term of office is over. She and all her overseas friends have been very busy lately sending Christmas parcels to the Fighting Forces.

Mrs. Bruce, wife of the High Commissioner for Australia and Mrs. Waterson, wife of the High Commissioner for South Africa, have also got through an enormous amount of work this month. All day long, women from their own parts of the Empire arrive at Australia House and South Africa House to see their leading countrywoman and hear how best they can play their parts in the war. The help they offer may be at sewing and knitting parties. They may act as hostesses and guides about town to stalwart Colonials who have perhaps never seen London before.

Special attention is being paid to the Australian seamen who have been absorbed into the Navy and Mercantile Marine, mine-sweeping and convoy work. They, naturally, are finding the North Sea very cold, so they get a full complement of woollen "comforts," But, do not fear, the soldiers and the airmen are being well looked after, too.

Finn Children Sing While Red Bombers Roar

In Helsinki an American news cameraman captured the unconquerable spirit of the Finnish people in this photograph. There is no trace of fear upon the faces of these schoolgirls as they sing in an air raid shelter while Soviet planes roar overhead and bombs drop upon the city.

Penn'orth of Guidance

A "Lady" Tells; "Refined" Facts

It had been a best seller in its day, but I bought my copy of the fifty-seventh edition for one penny in a second-hand shop. It wasn't its cheapness that made me buy "The Child's Guide to Knowledge; Being a Collection of Useful and Familiar Questions and Answers on Every-day Subjects, Adapted for Young Persons, And Arranged in the Most Simple and Easy Language, BY A LADY." The reason was the first page of this text book of 1888, "generally used in schools and where children are educated privately."

Page 1 began:

Question, What is the world?

Answer. The earth we live on.

Q. Who made it?

A. The great and good God.

Q. Are there not many things in it you would like to know about?

A. Yes, very much.

And the earnest questioner begins: Pray, then, what is bread made of?

A. Flour.

Q. What is flour

A. Wheat ground into powder by the miller.

Q. What injury is wheat liable to?

A. To three kinds of diseases, called blight, mildew, and smut.

Naughty Shakespeare.

Proceeding thus, by page 16 we have come to cheese—Stilton, Cheshire, Gloucester, Parmesan, and Gruyere. And slowly we force the story from the lady of the giant cheese presented to Queen Victoria on her coronation anniversary in 1841 by the loyal citizens and prolific cows (737 of them) of West Pennard, in Somersetshire. It measured nine feet round, three feet one inch across, and twenty-two inches deep. But we're not told if her Majesty ate all the cheese herself, set the Royal mouse traps with it, or even if she liked cheese.

From Queen Victoria, we pass on to gum Arabic, Russian leather, toothpicks, locusts, and come to Shakespeare, who was "never approached in the creative powers of the mind." But our author doesn't let him get away with idolatry.

Q. What are the principal faults of Shakespeare's plays?

A. To the refined taste of the present age the language is frequently coarse; and there are appeals to heaven which appear to be out of place.

That recalls the small boy who wrote that Shakespeare was a very polite person because he often said "Go to" but didn't finish the sentence.

Page 49 brings us to wines. The lady knew her wines. She asks herself and answers questions about red port, white port, Lisbon, Madeira, sherry, tent wine, tokay, hock, rhenish, moselle, champagne, pontac, frontignac, muscatel, burgundy, claret, falernian, constantia, lachrymae Christi, hermitage, cote rotie, rota, and schiraz.

It is done paradoxically, because on other pages she stresses the value of temperance! Here the Child's Fountain of Knowledge talks glowingly of mountain, "a sweet, luscious Spanish white wine"; of burgundy, "a fine red wine"; and of frontignac and muscatel, "the delicious productions of Languedoc."

And she tells of the enviable death of the Duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV., who fell into a butt of Malmsey and was drowned!

Five pages later we come to Kit Marlowe, who was killed in a tavern brawl:

Q. What was his character?

A. He is said to have led a dissolute life and openly to have expressed infidel opinions. He was killed by a serving-man in a discreditable quarrel.

Garlic is "a bulbous root of an offensive smell and strong flavour, much eaten by the lower classes of the French, Spaniards, and Portuguese." But it has its uses. If it's wrapped in mustard and put in the ear it will cure deafness. (The only comment we might add to that is if that garlic did cure your deafness it wouldn't do you any good because no one would come close enough to talk to you!)

Modern "Miracles."

The Child's Guide to Knowledge is more than a comic sheet, however. Very quietly it make us aware of how our world has changed. In 1888, pens were "made of quills taken from the wings of ravens, turkeys, peacocks, and geese." The first steel pens were one of the day's wonders. Made in Birmingham.

And on page 461:

Q. What is a telephone?

A. An instrument, the name of which is derived from two Greek words, signifying "distant" and "voice": by means of electricity sounds are distinctly transmitted through it for very many miles.

Q. Have conversations been carried on by means of a telephone?

A. Yes; in November, 1878, some gentlemen at Norwich conversed for a long time with others in London.

A. W. C.

The Music Department of the American Women's Club are presenting the following programme by Hungarian artists tomorrow (Tuesday) afternoon at 4.45, tea being served at 4 p.m.:

I Piano Duet
Egmont Overture .....Beethoven
Mme Ibolya Feher Slotovsky
Mme Teresa Renner

II Piano Solos:
1. Prelude. Op. 23. Alla Marcia Rachmaninoff
2. "Este a Szèkelyeknèl"—(Evening in a Hungarian Peasants' Inn) .....Bartök
3. Gnome's Dance .....Bartök
Mme Ibolya Feher Slotovsky

III Violin Solos:
1. Violin Solo from the Opera "The Violin-maker of Cremona" Jenö Hubay
2. Czardaszene .....Jenö Hubay
M. Nandar Adlar
Accompanied by Mme Teresa Renner

INTERVAL

IV Piano Solos:
1. Paraphrase of Two Hungarian Folk Songs .....Liszt
2. Prelude. Op. 389 .....Chopin
3. Rhapsodie Hongroise. No. 14 ...Liszt
Mme Ibolya Feher Slotovsky

Comforts For Navy and Air Force

Anyone who is making knitted garments and comforts for the Navy is asked not to send them direct to individual ships, but to the depot for knitted garments for the Royal Navy, 11a, West Halkin Street, London. S.W.1, where they will be sorted and dispatched under Admiralty instructions to wherever the need is greatest. This will ensure an even distribution to all ships and sections and avoid overlapping. This does not, of course, apply to individual gifts.

Packages sent to the depot go not only to ships of the Royal Navy but also to the Royal Marines and all sections manned by the R.N.R. and R.N.V.R., including armed merchantmen, mine-sweepers, trawlers, and drifters. The most urgent needs are (1) sea-boot stockings (2) pullovers, (3) scarves, and (4) helmets.

The Royal Air Force Comforts Organization, whose staff of voluntary helpers are working at the R.A.F. headquarters at Berkeley House, London, appeal to women in all parts of the Empire to help by sending warm clothing for men of the Air Force.

Their arduous task, both at the front and on reconnaissance work at home, it is pointed out, imposes on them most rigorous weather conditions. It is impossible at present to keep pace with the tremendous demand for oversocks, which can be knitted in any sort of strong wool.

Making Wellington Bombers

The picture, taken during a tour of a large British aircraft factory where the famous Wellington bombers are produced, shows a woman worker drilling and assembling geodetic panels for the planes.

New York's Apartment Houses
Few Rooms, But Light, Airy, Spacious

Mayor La Guardia's recent attempts to persuade insurance companies to invest more of their funds in private housing projects that will rehabilitate older sections of the city serve to spotlight the housing problems and achievements of recent years. For housing, privately sponsored as well as Government aided, goes steadily ahead. In the first half of this year, 109 new apartment houses were completed in the city. By the first of January the total for the year probably will have reached 200.

New York now has standing nearly 55,000 apartment houses built since the Tenement Law was passed in 1901. They represent an investment of more than $3,000,000,000. Only in 1933 did construction fail; that year not one new apartment was put up in Manhattan. But all through the years there has been constant change in the very form of the apartment itself.

Oldest to Newest

Houses reflect with deadly accuracy the way people live. The story of a deep cultural revolution is told by the contrast between the Stuyvesant, the oldest apartment house in town, and the newest apartment houses.

Seventy years ago, when the forerunner of the modern apartment house was startling those who passed by on East Eighteenth Street with its ultramodernity, people stayed home more, did all of their living except work around their own firesides. They had to have separate rooms for everything. They never dreamed of getting along without a front parlour for the entertaining of marriageable daughters and a back parlour where the rest of the family retired when callers came.

Children scampered home after school and brought their friends, and a playroom where they could hammer and cut out paper dolls was needed. It was unthinkable not to have a sewing room. Pantries with gleaming copper wash basins and pale brass water taps, dining rooms, maids' rooms, libraries were musts.

Most of the Stuyvesant apartments have seven rooms, with coal-burning fireplaces in four of the seven. Some of the ceilings are twenty-two feet high. There are lots of dark inner halls and cubbyholes. Walls between apartments are two feet thick, of solid brick—one reason why the old house still packs them in.

The average number of rooms in apartments built this year in the city is three. Nobody needs a playroom any more because the children, if any, spend the afternoons at nursery schools and supervised playgrounds. The girls go out to the movies when they have dates. They can pick up frocks ready made for $11.95 and wouldn't consider sewing their own. So a lot of the rooms once thought necessary have become useless.

The Living Room

The living room is now the most important room in the apartment; it has to be used for so many different activities. In the newest houses architects have contrived to make living rooms bigger, with more light, without increasing the overall size of the apartment. Very few apartments, even at the most socially acceptable addresses, have separate dining rooms. The dining room is an ell, or a jut, off the living room.

Clean, smooth interior lines make the room look more spacious and are generally easier on the eyes. Archways, door and window frames are severely plain, instead of being encrusted with heavy mouldings. A new type of radiator that isn't much bigger than a shoe box is built into inconspicuous casings. Windows are much bigger, and let in floods of light.

One change that is regretted keenly by many is the passing of the real fireplace. People love a wood fire no matter how efficient the steam heating system. Most of the new apartments do not have fireplaces that work. These cost much money to install and are no longer needed for warmth. In some of the new houses the maddening compromise is the property hearth, where no fire can ever burn. Tenants equip it with an imitation fire of black glass coals lit by a feverish, unwarm glow of a red electric light. Justifying the false fireplace the other day, one agent said: "I tell you, lady, it's not half the headache of a real fireplace."

Bathrooms with windows are getting scarcer, on the theory that window space is much too valuable to use up in a bathroom. The ventilation problem is solved by an air duct that has a grille a foot wide set in the bathroom wall. Modern bathrooms are luxurious, lined with pearly tile in pastel tints and gleaming with chromium fixtures.

Builders apparently dearly love the gadget, and the newest houses are full of these final selling points: built-in curtain rods, narrow strips of metal with slits for hooks already there, so all you have to do is attach the curtains; built-in bathroom scales that flop down from the wall; wall plugs for radio aerials which connect with a master antennae system; baby-carriage ramps built so that mother can walk down the flight of steps alongside; a carriage parking room in the basement;

The Need for Quiet

Quiet is essential in anybody's life. The most trustworthy and substantial quiet comes from having fewer people, fewer potential noise makers, around. Trees and open space about houses cut down sounds, too. These are luxuries which the architect of garden apartments, built in the less thickly populated outer belt of city land, can afford to incorporate in his design. He does it by the simple practice of leaving at least half the land free.

Some currently fashionable features in apartment houses might drop away in time—at least they are considered deplorable and unfunctional by objecting architects. These architects can't understand why anybody should covet a sunken living room (not done in the newest houses in midtown but stylish at less expensive addresses) with the two or three irritating little steps, the outdoors-looking iron railing, the gallery that is mostly useless and takes up space.

Nobody denies that perfection in apartment houses is still around the corner, but builders and architects have made tremendous strides in giving people what they want most—quiet, morning sun, cross-ventilation, uncramped rooms, graciousness of surroundings. Progress has been made against heavy odds. The high cost of land, the inescapable necessity of making a profit, are hard to beat. Somehow, slowly, the goal is being achieved.

Finnish "French Bird"

How the Finnish drink "French Bird" got its name no one seems to know. Possibly from Sweden, which indulges in it by the same name. Even Dr. Halliday Sutherland, who gathers quaint and dramatic history with penetration and joyous zest, and who has written much about Finland, failed to discover the origin of "French Bird." But he tells what it is and how to make it.

You sprinkle one side of a thin slice of lemon with sifted sugar, and place the slice on your tongue, with the sugar uppermost. Brandy is then sipped over the sugared lemon, which is then removed (as daintily as posisible) unchewed. It is suggested that the fashion was introduced to check garrulous talkers.

But the Finnish ladies have discovered the way out. They fold the slice of sugared lemon and alternately sip the brandy and suck the lemon. It is usual to have two "French Birds"—"a bird cannot fly with one wing" is the smiling explanation.

Successor to the "Hymn of Hate"

A Sailor's Farewell

Ernst Lissauer, the author of the "Hymn of Hate," has found a successor. "Denn wir fahren gegen Engelland" (We're off to fight against England") has, according to the German newspapers, leaped into instant popularity as a patriotic song. The author of the words is Hermann Löns, and the composer Herms Niel. It was played for the first time at a military concert and (so it is said) met with instant approval. It was at once put on to the wireless, and by the following day it was being used to wind up the news broadcast. The new song does not compare with Lissauer's verses for passion and bitterness. It seems to be sung to a march rhythm and ends with a refrain which is described as "very catchy." The following is a rough translation:—

Let us sing a catch today
As we drink the cool wine.
Let our glasses clink,
For we've got to say goodbye.

Refrain:—

Give me your hand, your white hand,
Farewell, my dear, farewell.
For we're off to fight against England.
Our flag flies proud from the masthead
It proclaims the might of our Reich.
For we will no longer brook
That the Englishman holds it in scorn.
And if news should come that I've fallen,
That I sleep in the depths of the sea,
Shed no tear for me, darling,
Just think that I died for my country.

The refrain after each verse finishes with the words, "Denn wir fahren," repeated three times, and then "Gegen Engelland, Engelland."

It is wise not to wash hearth tiles in the way that you wash a floor. Use turpentine and a soft cloth, and thus avoid the danger of splitting the surface glaze of the tiles.

A Good Fit

In order to make hand-knitted gloves and mittens fit well at the wrist the following method is worth trying. After knitting the welt, change on to needles two sizes finer and knit one or two inches before beginning to increase for the thumb. In this way a close-fitting wrist is obtained without altering the number of stitches.

Afetr washing a tiled floor a final rubbing with chamois leather will give brightness—the little extra polish that makes all the difference.

The Tonic Treatment for Rheumatism.

Even though you may have been afflicted with rheumatism for a long time and though many treatments may have failed to effect improvement there is no need for despair. Tonic treatment through the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills has banished rheumatism in numberless cases, many of them chronic, when all else had failed.

Rheumatism is due to poisons in the blood, and as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills rapidly create fresh supplies of new, good, red blood, rich in oxygen and iron, it is just this factor that has made their reputation as a successful treatment for rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, and kindred ailments.

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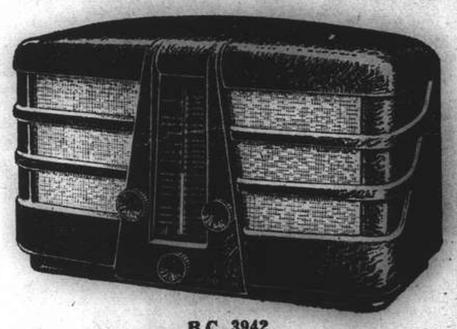

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THE SPORTS PAGE

Hongkong Give Way Before Attacks of Foreign XI

Visiting Interporters Lose Final Match of Series 3-1; Parr, Collaco, Campbell Shine

HONGKONG's soccer delegation, after losing to Shanghai in the Interport Match by 2-0 and fighting to a 1-all draw against the local Chinese, wound up the series with a second loss at the hands of the Rest of Shanghai Foreign XI at the Canidrome yesterday morning by a score of three to one. The local eleven gave a grand performance and the manner in which the team worked clearly surpassed the two previous encounters. It was a clean, smooth and harmonious game despite the softness of the ground. Parr, the East Surreys' outside-right, Humberto Collaco, an old-timer on the Club Lusitano team, and J. Campbell, the Seaforths star, delighted the crowd with a fine display and each one of them fully redeemed himself after an indifferent showing in the Interport Trial. Parr was ever dangerous on the right flank, crossing over many fine centres some of which nearly lodged in the corner of the net. Besides threatening the Hongkong goal with his many sendings, the right winger showed perfect timing in cutting his way in and netted Shanghai's second goal to break a 1-all tie late in the match.

Collaco put up a nice performance in midfield and teamed up well with Fraser to do all the foraging the local team needed. Campbell was steady as a rock in the rear and made some nice saves to relieve his team of pressure. E. Victal proved a worthy partner and so was Jelly, the Surreys' centre-half who figured in practically every play within Shanghai territory. Morris Souza, the Lusitano goalie, did a nice job, too, saving one certain goal from Hossack's raking drive in the first half. Meyer Greenberg, the S.F.X. pivot, and Paget, the Surreys' half-back, were in their usual form and fitted nicely into the defensive department.

Mike Karolitch on the left flank was far from bad. He was the one who crossed over for Parr to break the 1-all tie and then less than two minutes later he streaked his way through to score the third one for Shanghai. His speed very often beat both Maxwell and Hussain. Huff Cochran tried very hard at the centre berth. He was pulled up for lying off-side several times in the first half because of over-anxiety in view of the superb display of Guy, the Colony pivot.

The teams were:—

SHANGHAI FOREIGNERS:—M. Souza, E. Victal, J. Campbell, A. Paget, Jelly, M. Greenberg, A. Parr, H. C. Collaco, H. Cochran, Fraser, M. Karolitch.

HONGKONG:—Moxham, Hussain, Bone, Maxwell, Guy, Honniball, Fox, Forrow, Hossack, Gosano, E. Strange.

First Goal Comes Quickly

It took Shanghai only five minutes to break into the scoring column. Paget made a hefty kick to clear. The ball sailed over Bone for Parr to get possession. The winger crossed over and Fraser followed up in time to send a pile-driver into the net way out of Moxham's reach.

About seven minutes later Campbell sent Karolitch away after taking the ball away from Fox. The winger centred right into the goal-mouth. Bone stopped the leather with his body and as he found Cochran in his way blocked the raider for Moxham to do the clearing. Referee Burt whistled for a penalty to be taken against the visitors. Campbell came up to shoot and grounded straight to the keeper.

Souza was called upon to make some saves while Moxham in the opposite goal had a similar time, anticipating shots from all angles. A few minutes before the interval Souza pushed aside a grand shot from Hossack taken right on the back line.

The start of the second half saw Parr in action again. He received fine support from Collaco and twice put over nice crosses. Karolitch headed over the cross-bar in his first sending and the second one just missed the far corner of the posts.

Forrow tried three long shots, one landing into Souza's hands and the other two going past the posts.

Open Goal Missed

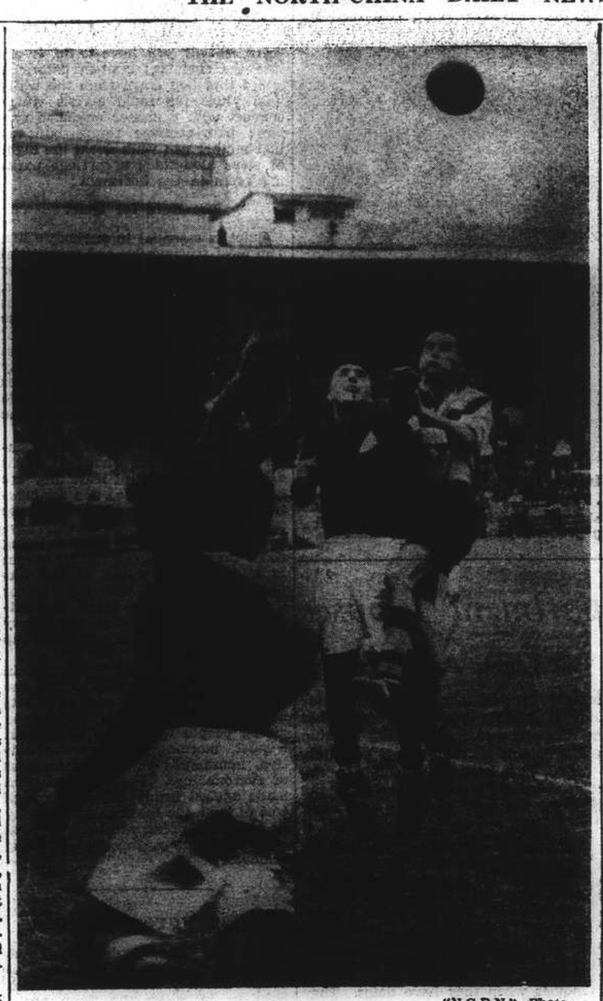
Karolitch missed an open goal from a free kick taken by Paget against Gosano who fouled Fraser. The shot sailed towards the goal for Cochran to race through the opposition and towards Moxham. The centre tapped past the advancing goalie, but Karolitch trapped wide of an empty net.

Collaco missed an excellent opportunity when he ballooned near the 12-yard spot following some snappy passing between Karolitch and Cochran. The miscue immediately turned the fortune of the game for Ernie Strange succeeded in eluding both Paget and Victal and then cutting towards the goal. Both Campbell and Jelly descended upon him. The latter and the raider jammed together and the crash of feet carooned the ball into Shanghai's goal much to the surprise of Souza.

Hossack was given two chances to test Souza, but he kicked badly to the wrong side within the back area.

A wing-to-wing play about nine minutes before the end saw Karolitch put over a body-high centre. Parr cut in and converted to give the local side the lead again. Then in not more than three minutes Cochran broke away and passed ahead of Karolitch. The latter ran for his life and beat Hassain before driving a fast low one past Moxham.

In the closing five minutes both goals had narrow shaves. Gosano fired just above the cross-bar while Cochran repeated the performance at the other end. Collaco also had a shot which went wild before the final whistle blew.



"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Goal Mouth Struggle

An attack on the Hongkong goal is shown here with Cochran of Shanghai struggling against Guy of Hongkong on the right and Moxham, the Colony's goalie, in the foreground. The Foreign XI of Shanghai won this match by 3-1 yesterday at the Canidrome.

Interport Dinner Big Success

Telegraph Trophy Given To Captain of Shanghai Football Team

The Interport soccer dinner which was held last night in the private ballroom of the Lido Gardens was attended by more than one hundred people, including officials of the Shanghai Football Association, the visiting Hongkong Team and the three local sides that played against the invaders. In addition, there was also a good number of guests and the function was a most enjoyable one.

Mr. F. S. Bridges, president of the S.F.A., delivered the opening speech which was replied to by Mr. A. V. Gosano, captain of the Hongkong side in place of Mr. A. Kirby, the team manager who was unable to make the trip.

Following the speeches, the Hongkong Interport Telegraph Cup was presented to the winning team's captain, Mr. Jim Ward. Flags were also presented to the two teams and Mr. Sinclair was presented with a whistle made of sterling silver as a memento for his good work in keeping the games going satisfactorily.

Mr. M. P. D. Campos spoke in praise of the referees. Mr. Archie Sinclair replied and then Mr. T. W. R. Wilson spoke to the guests with Mr. William Z. L. Sung replying.

Last Friday evening the Hongkong Team were entertained to a Chinese dinner party by Mr. W. Y. Kow, president of the Lido Recreation Association, at which more than eighty persons were present.

Soccer Results Here At a Glance

The results of the football games in Shanghai during the past week-end were as follows:—

FIRST DIVISION

P.T.H. 8, Police 4

TSZ LING CUP

Italian Navy 8, Three Cultures 1
Maccabi 2, Area Details 1

INTERPORT EXHIBITION

Foreign XI 3, Hongkong 1

RESERVE DIVISION

Surreys 1, Lusitano 0

Garcia to Fight Ken Overlin Next Month

New York, Feb. 11.

Mike Jacobs announced last night that Ken Overlin, Irish-American middleweight slugger, will meet Ceferino Garcia, Filipino world middleweight champ in the eyes of the New York Boxing Commission, for the New York version of the middleweight title at Madison Square Garden March 29.—United Press.

No League Matches

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Feb. 11.

No matches were played in the Rugby League yesterday.—Reuter.

Drastic Decision By U.S.L.T.A.

Gene Mako, Wayne Sabin Ruled Off Amateur Courts For Entire 1940 Season

New York, Feb. 11.

The most drastic ruling by the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association in twelve years, yesterday made Gene Mako of Los Angeles and Wayne Sabin of Portland, Oregon ineligible for amateur competition for the entire 1940 season.

Infringement of the amateur code with respect to the eight weeks rule and traveling expenses were charged by the association.—United Press.

Gene Mako, well-known as a Wimbledon and Davis Cup tennis player, was chiefly noted as the favourite doubles partner and close friend of Don Budge, recent world champion who has turned professional.

It may be recalled that when critics pointed out that Mako was hardly up to the standard of Budge and made efforts to have the latter take a new partner for Davis Cup play, Budge put his foot down in defence of his friend and their right to play together. Since Budge's shift to professional status Mako has lacked a first class partner for doubles competition and far less has been heard of him.

Wayne Sabin was particularly prominent during the winter season last year, winning a series of tournaments in Florida and continuing in impressive vein throughout the Spring. He did not go to Wimbledon however, and was not mentioned in the Davis Cup selections.

Helsinki Still Wants Olympic Games

Helsinki, Feb. 11.

Apparently still hopeful of playing host to the Olympic Games this summer, the Finnish Olympic Committee on Saturday issued an appeal for athletes of the world to "think of Finland at this moment." Finland has until April 1 to decide whether it will hold the games.—United Press.

Men to Wrestle Bears In Texas State

New York, Feb. 5.

Man against bear wrestling is to be permitted in the State of Texas, it is revealed through a ruling by Mr. Joseph Kunschik, state wrestling commissioner. He said that he had received inquiries from sports promotors as to whether this sport would be allowed, and that he had consulted with the State Attorney General's office.

The Assistant Attorney-General declared, Mr. Kunschik said, that "after due delving into natural history, animal lore and encyclopedias, besides the Texas rules and rules for the bear, we find that the presumption of cruelty, raised by some, points rather to the human participant.

"And since man has been known to get into a cage full of lions, we believe it is his constitutional right to fight a bear if he wishes."—Reuter.

HAI-ALAI

TO-DAY at 7.30 p.m.

Events 1-8:	Events 9-16:
1. LACA	1. ENRIQUE
2. ESCORIAZA	2. ALBERDI
3. CUBANO	3. PRUDENCIO
4. ECHANIZ	4. ACHA
5. ICHASO	5. OSA
6. FERNANDO	6. ANDRINUA

Hockey Club Subdue Surreys

Speed of Civilians' Front Line Obtains Six Goals Without Reply; Pote-Hunt Gets Three

EVEN without the services of Capt. J. R. Cole, the Shanghai Hockey Club still proved too strong for the East Surreys in a First Division match at the Race Course yesterday afternoon when the civilians won by six clear goals. Throughout the contest the soldiers had only one chance to score, but Baker missed a first-timer right in the goal-mouth shortly after the Club gained their first goal in the early stages.

Jimmy W. Pote-Hunt accounted for three of the six goals. I. H. Kendall netted two while Wilson made the last one. It took Pote-Hunt five minutes to locate the net from a fast breakaway. He scored with a fine reverse shot well out of Brown's reach.

McGee centred accurately in the 10th minute. The ball crossed the goal-mouth and Baker completely mishit it. The Club maintained pressure and the Army team were kept busy in their own half of the field. Shortly before half-time Pote-Hunt dribbled his way in from the right to put the Club side two up at the interval.

Upon the resumption Kendall broke the silence within three minutes directly from a short corner with a raking drive. Fifteen minutes afterwards Wilson scored to give the Club a 4-goal lead.

Play slackened as both sides seemed to have lost interest in the fight, the civilian team having the game well in hand. In the 20th minute Pote-Hunt scored his third goal and five minutes later Kendall added the last goal to the total.

The teams were:

S.H.C.:—Creasey, Kenyon, Crickmer, Harley, Turner, Wallace, Innes, Kendall, Wilson, Pote-Hunt, Parsons.

SURREYS:—Brown, Wright, Le Clair, Hill, Swanson, Cpl. Brown, McGee, Gilbody, Worsford, Baker, Pike.

Farr Not Surprised At Godoy's Success

Weaving, Bobbing Make Him Very Hard to Hit

London, Feb. 11.

Tommy Farr, the "Tonypandy Terror" or Thomas Aquinas Farr 1, as he is more affectionately known, said yesterday he was "not the least surprised that Godoy went the full distance with Louis."

"Godoy," Farr said, "is one of those two-handed fighters with tremendous strength. I saw him fight during my last visit to America and his clever weaving and bobbing makes him difficult to hit."

The results of Friday night's fight, however, will not affect Farr's proposed return bout with the Brown Bomber, Farr told reporters.—United Press.

Cambridge Runners Beat Oxford

London, Feb. 11.

Cambridge beat Oxford by 35 points to 42 in the annual inter-varsity cross country race, held at Oxford yesterday.—Reuter.

London Professionals Defeat Amateurs

Arsenal Beat Brentford; Celtic Lose

London, Feb. 11.

A London Professionals XI defeated a London Amateurs XI by four goals to two yesterday on the Crystal Palace ground. The match was held in aid of the Red Cross. The following are the results of matches played in the Regional League:—

SOUTH C

Arsenal 3, Brentford 1
Charlton 3, Chelsea 3
Fulham 3, Portsmouth 2
Southampton 2, Millwall 2
West Ham 2, Tottenham 0

SOUTH D

Brighton 1, Crystal Palace 3
Norwich 2, Clapton Orient 2
Queen's Park Rangers 3, Southend 1
Reading 1, Bournemouth 4
Watford 3, Aldershot 0

MIDLAND

Birmingham 2, Luton 4

WESTERN

Crewe 1, Port Vale 3
Manchester City 1, Manchester United 0
New Brighton 4, Wrexham 1
Stoke 1, Everton 0

NORTH-WESTERN

Barrow 1, Rochdale 1
Blackpool 3, Blackburn 2
Preston 3, Bury 2
Southport 0, Oldham 0

NORTH-EASTERN

Newcastle 3, Hartlepools 0

SCOTTISH WESTERN

Airdrieonians 4, Queen Of South 1
Ayr United 1, Queen's Park 2
Celtic 0, Morton 3
Dumbarton 1, Clyde 2
Motherwell 2, Kilmarnock 1
Partick Thistle 1, Hamilton 1
St. Mirren 4, Rangers 6
Third Lanark 2, Albion Rover 2

SCOTTISH EASTERN

Aberdeen 3, Dunfermline 0
Dundee 2, Raith Rovers 3
East Fife 2, St. Bernards 1
Hearts 7, Alloa 2
King's Park 1, Falkirk 3
St. Johnstone 1, Dundee United 3

SOUTH WESTERN

Bristol City 5, Swindon Town 1
Cardiff City 0, Plymouth Argyle 0
Swansea Town 2, Newport County 2
Torquay United 5, Bristol Rovers 1

—Reuter.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Dangerous Moment for Hongkong

Cochran, Shanghai forward, with the ball next to his shoulder, leading a raid. On the left is Moxham, Hongkong goalie, and on the right Hussain, Hongkong back.

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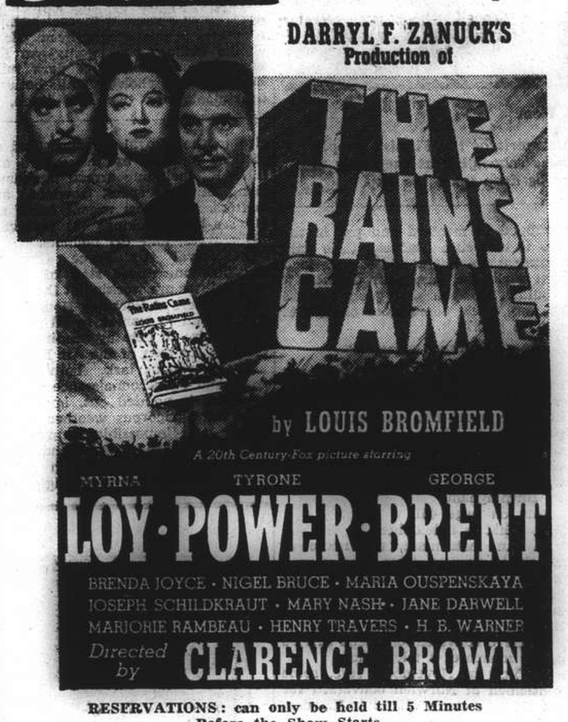

A 20th Century-Fox picture starring
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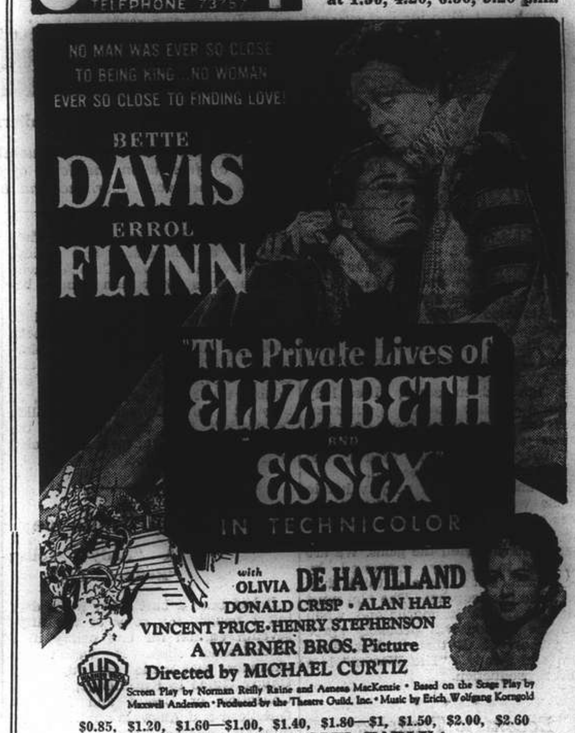
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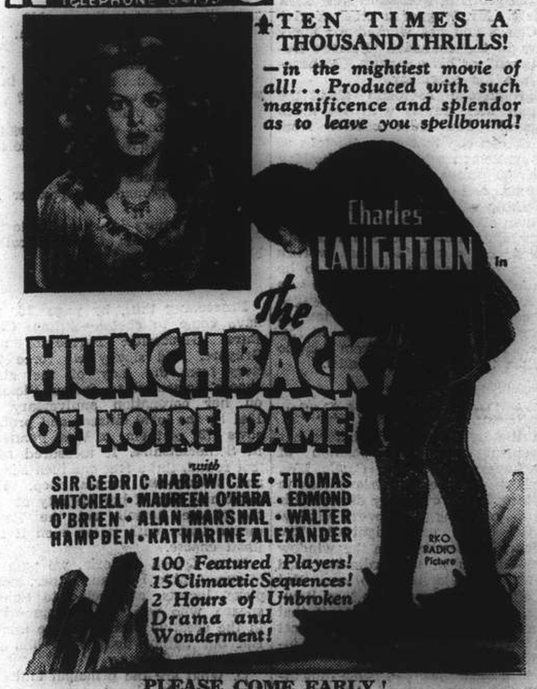
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Last-Minute Penalty Upsets Much-Favoured Details

Maccabi Surprise Big Crowd by Entering Final of Tsz Ling Cup

A PENALTY, scored a fraction of a minute before the final whistle, enabled Maccabi to beat Area Details by 2-1 in the semi-final for the Tsz Ling Cup at the Race Course yesterday. A great crowd was attracted to the Race Course to witness the contest which was thrilling from the start. The irony lies in the fact that the possession of the Tsz Ling Cup, donated to the Second Division, will be disputed by a Third Division team and the Italian Navy, a team that is only an associate member of the League. The winners deserved their victory on the display of their defence, which played wonderfully in the face of such forwards as Sadler, Phimister and Weir.

Area Details were only a shadow of their former selves and, but for the good play of their halves the score might have been greater. Garside, as left half, did well to hold Silberstein, the Maccabi left wing, while Howes was very strong as centre-half. Details fielded two reserves, Brown and Goodman.

Sadler was well blocked by Wind and could do little to help the other forwards. The Jewish team played well, every player did his best and it is difficult to say who was the best, although H. Meyer, their diminutive left half, gave MacKenzie no leeway, with the result that the right wing found it almost impossible to break through. Engel and Lambert, the Maccabi backs, played well and their hefty kicking saved their goal from falling on more than one occasion.

Maccabi:—Cohn, Engel, Lambert, Levy, Wind, H. Meyer, E. Meyer, Stein, Rosenzweig, Maerishel, Silberstein.

Area Details:—Evans, Brown, Andrews, Garside, Howes, McBride, MacKenzie, Phimister, Sadler, Weir, Goodman.

The Play

The game started with the Area Details attacking and Sadler received a good centre from MacKenzie, but he was pushed from behind a few feet off the penalty area. The centre-forward took the shot, but it sailed over the bar. The ball was returned into play and Howes passed to Goodman. The winger centred to see Sadler direct a grounder just wide of the goal. Silberstein streaked along the line, but miskicked and Garside cleared. The ball went to Goodman and the winger lost it to Levy, who passed to E. Meyer.

The winger beat McBride, but his shot went behind the line. The Maccabi opened the score with a concentrated attack in the twelfth minute. Silberstein received a pass from H. Meyer, beat Garside and centred across the goal-line. Brown missed the ball completely and Stein, running in, scored into the corner of the net amid loud cheers of the Jewish supporters.

Details Retaliate

The Area Details fought back, but found the Jewish defence alert. The Jewish defenders seemed to intercept all the Area Details' passes, while their goalie did well to save a few shots that came his way. Phimister passed to MacKenzie, but the right wing's centre was intercepted by H. Meyer and passed to Silberstein who kicked to Stein, but the inside man gave the ball away to Howes. A few minutes before the end of the first half, Phimister was fouled by a Jewish defender some fifteen yards off the goal and Howes' kick hit the cross bar to rebound into play.

The Area Details started the second half with determination and kept the ball in the Jewish half. Phimister was tripped by Wind, but Sadler ballooned. MacBride was then seen to direct a beautiful high shot at the Maccabi goal and Cohn did well to save it. The Area Details would not relent and the Jewish goal was again visited. Weir headed from a pass by Phimister, but the Jewish goalie dived and saved at the expense of a fruitless corner. H. Meyer received a pass from Levy, but Andrews took the ball away and passed to Sadler who headed the ball just over.

Phimister lost a golden opportunity to equalize when he broke through but hit the outside of the net. The Maccabi staged a surprise attack and Silberstein almost caught the defence napping. The winger outran Garside, but shot wide when confronted by Brown. The Area Details continued to press and Phimister passed to MacKenzie. The winger centred, but Sadler shot wide.

Two More Corners

The Jews conceded two more corners, but Goodman put his shots behind the line. MacKenzie forced a corner and his centre was headed in by Weir for an equalizer in the thirty second minute. Both teams went all out to win, but the Area Details continued to dominate. The Maccabi had a bit of bad luck, when Silberstein beat all opposition and centred. H. Meyer took a first timer, but his shot hit the goal post and went out of play.

The ball was kicked into midfield and Sadler passed to Weir. The inside left kicked a grounder and Cohn dived to concede a corner, which however brought no result. A minute remained to play and H. Meyer broke away on the right and was about to shoot from within the penalty area, when he was fouled by Andrews and Referee Sinclair awarded a penalty against the Area Details.

Wind was deputised to take the spot kick and his drive did not disappoint the Maccabi supporters who saw the ball sail into the right upper corner of the net for the winning goal a fraction of a minute before the end of the game.

Tail-Wagger Chats

The Price of Dogs

A Correspondent wrote to me the other day asking if I could find him a dog of a rather exclusive breed for about 10s. He had one of the same kind already for which he wished to get a companion, and he had read my advice to exhibitors, proffered soon after the war began, to sell their surplus dogs for a moderate sum rather than have them destroyed. Many of them, to whom money was not of particular moment, gave numbers away to people who were glad to have representatives of leading strains. It is not all breeders, however, who can afford to be so generous. They may not be desirous of making a profit out of their kennels, but they do like to see their hobby about paying its way.

A moderate price to them for a well-bred dog from an accredited strain would be anything from 5 guineas to 10 guineas. Before the war upset all our calculations by bringing shows to an end they would have asked much more. I had to inform my correspondent that I knew of no one who would be prepared to accept his 10s., which was not more than the price of a mongrel. Ordinary dog lovers, who are not familiar with the cost of running a kennel, have no idea of the expenses. The stud fee alone may range from 5 guineas to 10 guineas, according to the breed, and sometimes it is much more. Even these amounts do not deter breeders from using dogs that have earned fame on the show bench and have proved sires of first-class stock. One retriever once earned more than £1,500 in this way, and a fox terrier man built himself a good house from the proceeds of one of his dogs.

I have a great liking for any dog of intelligence and good manners, whether he is a mongrel or prize winner, and if you cannot afford the latter by all means get one of the former. If, however, you can spend a few guineas on your pet, it will be much more satisfactory to have one blessed with good looks from accredited parentage. You would not care to have a piece of shoddy furniture in your living rooms; why should you not be equally particular when choosing a dog? Buy one of which you can be proud if he has enough sense to be teachable and companionable. They can be had reasonably now because there is no opening for them at shows and the market is consequently restricted.

In a sense, the value of a dog may be assessed by his degree of perfection, and therefore rarity. There are very few really outstanding specimens of their kind, and such as there are, are worth a lot of money. Mrs. Earl Hoover of Chicago, in buying the chow chow, Ch. Choonam Brilliantine, for £2,000 received something that was not likely to be duplicated. I believe a wire fox terrier went to America for even more than that high figure. High prices for dogs set in when shows had been running for a little over twenty years, the lead being taken by collies and St. Bernards. If you want to buy a puppy of one of the leading strains, go to one of the big kennels for it. A pedigree in itself may be meaningless, just a string of names and nothing more. Thousands of puppies are sold annually with pedigrees attached to them that are worthless.

Rugby Union Results

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Feb. 11.

The following were the results of matches played in the Rugby Union yesterday:—

St. Mary's Hospital 10; London Irish-Welsh 0
Bristol 14; Stroud 8
Gloucester 13; Army 16
Llanelly 14; Cardiff 0
Neath 20; Aberavon 8
Newport 6; Swansea 18
Newton Abbot 3; Torquay 4
Somerset Police 6; Bath 3

In an international trial match at Dublin, Ireland beat the Rest by 11 points to five.—Reuter.

Bobby Riggs Reaches Final at Miami

To Meet Gardner Mulloy; Elwood Cooke Beaten

Miami Beach, Florida, Feb. 11.

Bobby Riggs, National tennis champion from Chicago, easily defeated Bill Gillespie of Miami yesterday, 6-2, 6-1 to reach the final of the Roney Plaza Tournament.

Gardner Mulloy of Miami won the right to oppose Riggs today by defeating Elwood Cooke, Portland, Oregon, 7-5, 6-4.—United Press.

Clipper Smith to Loyola

Philadelphia, Feb. 11.

Maurice J. "Clipper" Smith, former Notre Dame gridiron star, resigned Saturday as head football coach at Villanova to accept a similar post at Loyola University of Los Angeles. The "Clipper" was also coach of the University of Santa Clara before his eastern sojourn.—United Press.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Posturing in Midfield

Striking unusual attitudes in midfield yesterday were Cochran on the right and McEwan while Guy of Hongkong watches on the left, during the match between the visitors and the Shanghai Foreign XI at the Canidrome.

Great Golf Feats Achieved With Miserable Clubs

Inspired Touch on Greens Sometimes Recaptured With Broken-Down Putters of Little Value

A FEW weeks ago the now customary practice of auctioning golf balls at the close of Red Cross charity matches was departed from. Instead Padgham offered his putter. Bidding was brisk before the club eventually became the property of an unknown golfer. I wonder what he will do with it, writes L. B. Stanley in "The Field." Will it occupy a place of honour in his study, like the mashie-iron which hangs triumphantly in the lounge of the Royal Lytham and St. Annes clubhouse to commemorate that historic recovery shot by Bobby Jones in his championship match against Al Watrous, or will he venture out on the course to see if it has retained the magic touch of its original owner?

If past history can be relied upon, it would seem that expensive putters have not always inspired their wielders with confidence. Often the contrary has proved to be the case. Time and again, for instance, we find that an armoury of the finest matched clubs includes a rusty old hickory putter whose days of active service look as if they had ended with the guttie ball. The presence of this ugly duckling is interesting. It shows how men who base their play upon the strictest scientific lines sometimes become almost superstitious in this most vital department of the game.

Here is an example. This summer I spent an enjoyable afternoon in the Dollymount Club chatting with Judge Shannon, that well-known legal figure who enjoys shooting and fishing as much as his golf, and cheerful J. R. H. Scovell, who became secretary of the club after a spell in the Malay States. During a lull in conversation I noticed a small figure on the home green practising hard at putting. It proved to be Paddy Mahon who not so very long ago was listed with the second best average of the British professionals. This intensive activity, I was informed, was due to recent indifferent performances on the greens.

Found a Cure

Mahon confirmed this later. He declared that his putting touch seemed temporarily to desert him, but he had at last found a cure; he had changed his putter. Upon handling the club in question my first impressions were that it might be used for almost anything except putting. The grip had gone and the shaft was hopelessly warped, yet Mahon used this club throughout a later championship and undeniably recaptured his cunning on the greens. Truly, faith is a wonderful thing.

A similar case occurred at Troon last year. I was talking to Charles Yates, the eventual winner of the championship, and observed that his putter looked somewhat the worse for wear. He agreed, and went on to say that it had belonged to a friend who had died three years before. He had left his clubs to his caddy, but Yates had bought the putter for one dollar and a quarter. An invaluable investment, so he declared, as through it he had gained Walker Cup recognition. No idle claim, for this battered club played a decisive part in the winning of two national titles.

Many instances come to mind of players experimenting with strange putters just before a major championship, liking the feel of the club and using it with evident success in the actual event. The final of what is regarded as the P.G.A. Match-play Championship at Stoke Poges two years ago between James Adams and Percy Alliss was one of these occasions.

Like a Man Bewitched

Putting has never been the strongest feature of Alliss's game, yet in this tournament he charmed the ball into the hole like a man bewitched. Nothing was too difficult, and every putt was struck with deadly accuracy. The secret of this phenomenal display was simple. Just before the event Alliss borrowed quite an ordinary putter from the Secretary and obtained such remarkable results with it on the greens that, christening it "Black Magic," he "putted" his way to victory.

This putter, however, is not the first to have inspired Alliss; in fact, I should think he must have quite a collection by now. I remember him showing me a putter in the Open of the previous year which he was confident would solve all his problems. In appearance it bore a distinct resemblance to Mahon's club, but was, if anything, one degree worse. The clubhead was loose and, when it came into contact with the ball, emitted a disturbing cracked sound. Most golfers would have hesitated to have used it at all, yet Alliss contrived to wield it throughout that championship.

Brilliant Exhibition

Another occasion was during the Open at Hoylake in 1936. Finding that his putter failed to comply with the necessary regulations, Gene Sarazen borrowed an old brassheaded club with which he gave a brilliant exhibition of consistent green work throughout the week. The classic example, of course, was when Jimmy Marsden lent Bobby Jones an old rusty putter whilst playing over the Long Island course. Jones sank so many putts that Marsden presented it to him at the end of the round.

The club was later christened "Calamity Jane" and brought immortal fame to its owner. What a pity that the late Harry Vardon was unable to find such inspiration, for, despite his wonderful record, he was, by his own confession, an indifferent putter.

Suffered Agonies

One man who suffered agonies trying to find this putting elixir was Leo Diegel. His record makes impressive reading, but his brilliance is not due to his putting. Few people realized at the time that he was left with a possible putt on the last green at St. Andrews to win the 1933 Open. He failed, in a state of nervous tension, missed the return to tie. It seems strange that a man, who can confidently drive a ball three hundred yards down the centre of the fairway, should be reduced to a state of indecision over a yard putt, yet such is golf. In Diegel's case, he was faced with a problem that has confronted many golfers. His trouble was a form of acute muscular tension which brought about a distressing nervous condition whenever he had to putt.

In Diegel's case he tried every possible cure for this trouble, popularly known as putting "jitters." As a last resort he consulted a neurologist, with a certain amount of success. He was told that he would have to eliminate his fingers as far as could from the execution of the shot as they are more liable to nervous tension than any other part of the body. This he managed to do to a certain extent by putting from the shoulders, which are the least affected by nervous troubles.

The result was that Diegel produced the wierd putting stance which was soon called "Diegelling." This awkward-looking crouch solved many of his former fears, but, at the same time, he created a great deal of trouble for others through his new style. Some golfers are always experimenting, and many tried to adopt this stance which was totally unsuited to their style.

Canidrome Results

1—300 yd. flat.—1, Shadow; 2, Master Bill.
Also ran:—Snow Dale, Reckless May, Reckless Master, Judy.
Short head.—Time, 18.36.
Win, $14. Forecast 1-6 Div. $309.10.
Place, 1st $14.60; 2nd $10.60.

2—440 yd. flat.—1, Best Chihli; 2, Golden Annie.
Also ran:—Grayzeb, Dan McGrew, Great Rascal, Our Fortune.
A head.—Time, 27.33.
Win, $27.70. Forecast 2-5 Div. $128.50.
Place, 1st $15.70; 2nd $11.80.
Double Event 1/2 1-2 Div. $81.

3—500 yd. flat.—1, Wild Flower; 2, Crummie.
Also ran:—Jack O'Lantern, Speedwing, Apollo II, Rio Princess.
1½ length.—Time, 31.15.
Win, $27.30. Forecast 3-6 Div. $128.50.
Place, 1st $12.10; 2nd $8.30.
Double Event 2/3 2-4 Div. $156.40.

4—500 yd. flat.—1, Go Smiling; 2, Captain Charming.
Also ran:—Chihli Blue Bird, Assurance, Little Marquis, Queen O'Sheba.
½ length.—Time, 30.91.
Win, $27.30 Forecast)-6 Div. $128.50.
Place, 1st $19.60; 2nd $12.90.
Double Event 3/4 4-3 Div. $133.70.

5—500 yd. flat.—Old Cashmere; 2, Major.
Also ran:—Don't Fret, High Brow, Fresh Brew, Spermin Lecitin.
2½ lengths.—Time, 30.46.
Win, $16.60. Forecast 5-2 Div. $113.90.
Place, 1st $10; 2nd $13.60
Double Event 4/5 3-5 Div. $47.90.

6—500 yd. flat.—1, Talisman; 2, Captain Cook.
Also ran:—Chez Moi, Brigand, Sibell, Ocean Battle.
A head.—Time, 30.86.
Win, $47.60. Forecast 1-5 Div. $487.90.
Place, 1st $18.60; 2nd $19.80.
Double Event 5/6 5-1 Div. $76.50.

7—500 yd. flat.—1, Black Tulip; 2, Shanghai Mist..
Also ran:—Stormy Petrel, Copalet, O.I.C., Follow Me.
6 lengths.—Time, 30.20.
Win, $10.90. Forecast 1-5 Div. $46.30.
Place, 1st $7.20; 2nd $11.80.
Double Event 6/7 1-1 Div. $69.

8—500 yd. flat.—1, Old Jande; 2, Brilliance.
Also ran:—Royal Rebel, Real Wizard, Can Go, Open Banner.
1 length.—Time, 30.19.
Win, $39.10. Forecast 1-4 Div. $233.10.
Place, 1st $15.80; 2nd 10.
Double Event 7/8 1-1 Div. $21.

9—500 yd. flat.—1, Luhai Lena; 2, Chihli Blue Fox.
Also ran:—Valencia, Careless Beauty, Woodstock Robin, Lavondale.
6 lengths.—Time, 29.63.
Win, $57.90. Forecast 3-2 Div. $204.60.
Place, 1st $25.70; 2nd $14.90.
Double Event 8/9 1-3 Div. $89.90.

10—500 yd. flat.—1, Sonny Beaufort; 2, Alton Classic.
Also ran:—Woodstock Matt, Flying Duchess, Royal Navy, Erindale.
1 length.—Time, 29.59.
Win, $12.70. Forecast 5-1 Div. $49.30.
Place, 1st $8.70; 2nd $9.90.
Double Event 9/10 5-5 Div. $53.10.

11—650 yd. flat.—1, Jackie's Lady; 2, Shanghai Life.
Also ran:—Pearl's Pride, Olympia, Feeldale, Madam's Hope.
5 lengths.—Time, 39.99.
Win, $26.60. Forecast 4-6 Div. $241.20.
Place, 1st $13.30; 2nd $15.70.
Double Event 10/11 5-4 Div. $41.50.
Cash Sweep:—1st Dog No. 1111; 2nd Dog No. 1560; 3rd Dog No. 1413.
Unplaced:—230, 167, 351.

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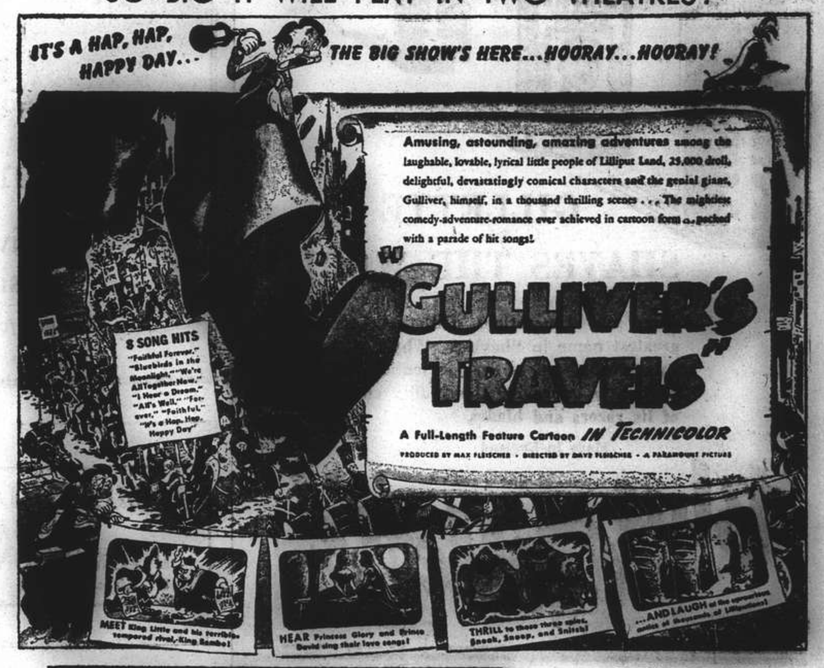
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DEATH

HORROBIN.—On February 11, 1940, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, Sidney Leigh Horrobin, aged 53 years. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

U.S. SURPRISE

The commencement of diplomatic conversations of an informal character between the United States and neutral governments, together with the announcement that Mr. Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, is to make a tour of Europe as the personal representative of President Roosevelt for the purpose of securing first-hand information regarding the European situation, is one of the major surprises of the war. The two facts are not at present to be taken as forming parts of a general scheme leading to mediation, for it is made quite clear that what President Roosevelt is concerned with is the state of the world when peace is again established, and the widespread adjustments which will be necessary if stable conditions are to be secured calculated to make a lasting and advantageous peace for all. In connection with the tour of Mr. Sumner Welles the general impression is formed that both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Cordell Hull desire a detailed, comprehensive report from a man approaching the matter with a fresh mind, rather than to have different reports from the various representatives in the countries which Mr. Welles is to visit, each one of whom approaches the subject from his own personal point of view. The considered judgment of one man having made all the necessary enquiries should be more valuable than any attempt at collating the opinions of a number of men. It may very well be that at some time in the future President Roosevelt, or his successor, if the war lasts as long as it is anticipated, will have to play a very important part in endeavouring to solve the problems which have led up to the present war, and which, if they are not properly solved, may only mean that they will remain the causes for another possible outbreak. It is to be hoped, that President Roosevelt is not contemplating another conference such as that responsible for the Treaty of Versailles. The mistakes of the past suggest the necessity of statesmen approaching the problems of peace with minds untrammelled by the precedents of the past.

The report that Mr. Welles is to make this tour has been received warmly in Great Britain, and will probably be regarded in the same light by France. He will undoubtedly receive all the information he desires, for it is obvious that if the United States Government is ultimately to make any really valuable contribution to the establishment of a permanent peace it will have to be fully apprised of the opinions held by the governments of all the warring nations. The war aims of the Allies are already sufficiently widely known, and it is because Washington fully understands that there can be no peace until those aims have been attained that it has been clearly made known that the present move does not amount to a peace drive, but rather an exploratory manœuvre to discover how it can be made possible. Mention has already been made of the fact that a settlement which is just to Germany, and to the Allies, is a prime essential. That in itself will present certain obstacles which will only disappear by the total elimination of the present government of the Reich and the substitution therefor of a Government in which the nations of the world can place their confidence. There can in fact be no peace without it, for it would only amount to an armed truce until such time as Herr Hitler decided the opportunity ripe for another attempt to further his grandiose schemes. The attainment of the Allies' immediate war aims, however, while a prerequisite does not mean the removal of all those evils which have brought about the present deplorable situation. The enormous problem of making the necessary trade and financial adjustments without which it will be impossible to secure a lasting peace is one in which all the nations of the world will have to assist in solving, for autarchical schemes and the continuance of policies of narrow nationalism cannot but be conducive of hostility and so prevent the general reduction of armaments which the American Government apparently has in view.

The view held in some quarters that this surprising action on the part of President Roosevelt is for the purpose of exploring peace possibilities before hostilities enter the "total" stage with the advent of Spring is interesting but without very much at the present to support it. The likelihood of a cessation of hostilities before the Spring depends entirely upon whether the Allies or the Reich can be induced to withdraw from decisions which have already been arrived at. The former are not to be expected to lay down their arms until they have either achieved the righting of those wrongs which brought them into the war, or have been defeated. The probability of either of these things occurring in the short space of time which is left is not very great, and it is consequently unlikely that President Roosevelt will embark on any mediation scheme at the present for fear that it would prove unsuccessful. The conclusion appears unavoidable that this war will have to continue until Germany is beaten. That is the determination of the Allies who realize that their very existence depends upon victory. It is only by their success that a just peace can be secured, for the world has only to remember the peaces inflicted upon nations which Germany beat in the last war, and to recall what is being done to nations which have already fallen before German aggression in this struggle to realize the type of peace which Germany would dictate for Europe were she ever permitted to be in a position to do so. There is consequently little chance that mediation which did not result in the destruction of the German menace would have any particular appeal to the Allied governments. At the same time it is gratifying to note that the United States has taken the initiative in investigating what will have to be done after hostilities cease to repair the great damage which is being done to the world's economy. Preparation now to meet the difficulties which must then arise seems to be a wise and statesmanlike move. It may not help to bring the end of the war nearer, though it may help to bring about wiser settlements than marked the efforts at Versailles two decades ago.

Dr. Goebbels Again

Among the pronouncements made by German leaders during the past week have been orations by Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Home Minister, Dr. Robert Ley, Labour Front leader, and an interview by the ineffable Dr. Goebbels, Minister for Propaganda. Giving the world at large penetrating glimpses into the obvious, Dr. Goebbels pointed out that the Reich was not yet ready to make concessions regarding Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland, or to accept shameful and futile conditions of a peace which would leave in existence all European problems. He announced the intention of the Reich to create a new order in Europe. Really the manner in which various aggressor nations copy each other's slogans indicates the paucity of their imaginations. Dr. Goebbels also announced that the colonial problem which, before the war, was not an immediate one, was now included amongst the war aims of the Reich. Dr. Ley or the other hand particularly emphasized the German desire to annihilate Great Britain, and the deduction to be drawn is all too obvious. namely, that Herr Hitler and his gang commenced this war in the hope of securing a victory which would enable them to carve up the colonial empires of Great Britain and France. If in the past Herr Hitler's pronouncements of German war aims have been vague and shadowy, his henchmen have left no doubt in the mind of the world as to what are exactly the intentions of the Nazi government. Fortunately slips do occur between the cup and the lip and the mere enunciation of German hopes and intentions is still a long way from their accomplishment. So long as this spirit animates the German leaders it is apparent that Mr. Sumner Welles's visit to Germany is not likely to prove a success, and will probably not even be welcomed in Berlin. Dr. Goebbels reference to the question of neutrality is interesting, and typical. "It is of no use," he remarked, "to invoke democracy and freedom of the Press either, for a State wishing to enjoy the benefits of neutrality must meet certain obligations." Obviously the first such in his view is to refrain from criticising Nazi methods and policies, and in the sentence quoted is to be seen the old familiar stick which the Reich continues to hold over the heads of its smaller and less powerful neighbours. It is fortunate for Europe that the Allies do not intend to be cowed either by the speeches of the German leaders or the military might of their country. No matter what the determination of Herr Hitler and his satellites may be the Allies are equally determined that they shall not be permitted to continue and increase their sway over their weaker neighbours. Great Britain and France are fully committed to seeing that Germany shall receive the utmost justice in any peace settlement which may be reached, but whether that justice will be wholly to the liking of Herr Hitler and men of his sort, is entirely another matter.

"No Sinking" Agreement

It is in the nature of a precautionary measure that the Oslo newspaper "Morgen Avisen" has advised the Norwegian Government that in the negotiations between Norway and Germany for a trade pact a "no sinking" guarantee should be inserted in any agreement reached between the two countries. It is also a sad commentary on the state of international morality that a small and inoffensive neutral country like Norway should have to resort to such possible measures to ensure the ordinary right of any neutral country, especially a shipping nation like Norway with its centuries of maritime tradition, to frequent the seas of the world without experiencing the danger of being sunk by indiscriminately-sown mines or German submarines whose greatest targets at present are neutral ships. Of course, the only snag in any such form of procedure lies in the willingness of Germany to abide by any such promise, written or verbal. The past year has shown the fickle nature of German promises and supposedly sacrosanct undertakings. Most of them were made only with the idea of attempting to palliate world opinion for the time being and then were ignored as soon as they interfered with Herr Hitler's plans. General sympathy and hopes of success will be extended to the forthcoming Norwegian negotiations if the suggested course of action is followed, but a wiser course would be to trust to the British system of convoys if Norwegian ships desire the highest degree of protection at present available. Any guarantee by Germany included in a written document or agreement is as much likely to be torpedoed as any Norwegian ship afloat if it suits the purposes of the Hitler régime to do so.

A Country Diary

Weihaiwei, Jan. 22.—Walking through my garden this evening, I was astonished to find a Peregrine Falcon perched on the fence gazing hungrily down on the trees in the ravine where sparrows and other small birds come home to roost. She did not move far when I disturbed her and I got the impression that she was too cold and hungry to be very active . . . all of which makes me wonder how birds feed here when everything is frozen stiff with twelve to fourteen degrees of frost each morning: birds of prey have the smaller birds to feed on, but it is a mystery to me how such birds as Magpies find their food . . . except for their chance of digging up grubs from the soil when the sun softens the hard surface. At sea the Cormorants and Mergansers can still find fish, while Pochards, Scaup and similar small "fish-ducks" stay in the shallow waters near the rocks and dive for the marine molluscs of which there must be plenty: if they can, for example, feed as handsomely on oysters and prawns as I do, they are not doing badly. But what of the smaller birds on land? The Thrushes, I know, resort to the few berried trees such as the Candleberry and the Barberry, but I still fail to see how the smallest and weakest of our birds keep body and soul together: I know at least one mob of sparrows who find a scanty living in a yard where (foreign-owned) corn-fed ponies are kept; but as the native ponies, mules and donkeys are fed mainly on chopped straw and the tough vines of sweet potatoes, our sparrows must suffer from the same food-shortage which their London cousins did when the coming of the motor-car abolished horse traffic. Yet bird-life carries on somehow, and if the Hawks which hover over my garden complain that the sparrows are remarkably thin, they are probably no worse off than many house wives who are convinced that the market chickens have adopted a Hollywood diet.

IN PARENTHESIS

Not Suitable

Fat Old Lady: Why aren't you in khaki, young man?

Young Man: For the same reason you're not in a beauty chorus, lady—physically unfit.

* * *

Rise of a Sort

"How's your son getting on in the armament factory, Joe?" asked a neighbour.

"Fine; he's been promoted."

"Promoted? You don't say!"

"Yes. He used to put on tank nut No. 31, and they jumped him up to putting on nut No. 33!"

* * *

Out of the Wet

A naval ship arrived in port after convoy duty and gave week-end leave to part of the crew.

Before leaving the men were inspected by the duty officer, an Irishman.

After the inspection the officer said: "There's a lot of you men without oilskins; so if it rains hard on Monday morning I advise you to come aboard on Sunday night."

* * *

On Sick Parade

The troops were discussing their ailments, while awaiting the arrival of the M.O.

"Wot's the matter with you, chum?" asked a cheery gunner of the pale-faced fellow at his side.

"Dunno, mate," came the reply in dismal tones. "'S me stomach. Everythink I eat comes up."

Voice from the rear: "Lumme, make a meal of my football coupon, will you, chum?"

* * *

Economy Cuts

Young Sammy, poorly clad, had been provided with a new pair of boots by the kind Jewish family which had received the little refugee.

His host gave him a little advice on wear and tear. "Try climbing the stairs two at a time," he said. "Your new boots will last longer."

Sammy anxious to please, ran up the stairs three at a time.

"See what I mean?" asked the delighted foster father.

"Yes," replied little Sammy, "it certainly saves shoe leather, but look—"

And, turning round, he revealed a long split in the seam of his trousers.

* * *

Drama in Five Shots

Reports from Helsinki state that Russian prisoners are ill-fed, badly-clothed and "characteristically dejected."

The scene is the Russian front line in the Arctic twilight. A lieutenant and four soldiers stare gloomily at the wastes of snow.

1st Soldier: It is very cold.
2nd Soldier: Yes. It is very cold.
3rd Soldier: It is very dark, too.
4th Soldier: Yes, it is very dark, too.
1st Soldier: What are we fighting for?
Lieutenant: If you ask that question again, Ivan Ivanovitch, I shall be obliged to shoot you.
2nd Soldier: We are fighting to save our beloved Fatherland from the aggression of the imperialistic and rapacious Finns. The captain told me that.
3rd Soldier: It is very cold, anyway.
4th Soldier: Yes, it is very cold.
1st Soldier: I want to go to Moscow.
Lieutenant: If you say that again, Ivan Ivanovitch, I shall be obliged to shoot you.
1st Soldier: Can't I say anything without being shot?
2nd Soldier: I like the Finns, anyway.
3rd Soldier: Yes. I like the Finns, too.
4th Soldier: Little Father Stalin said that all men are brothers.
Lieutenant: If you say things like that I shall be obliged to shoot the lot of you.
1st Soldier: I want to go to Moscow.
Lieutenant (rising and drawing revolver): I'm sorry, Ivan Ivanovitch . . .
1st Soldier: It's all right. I was just going to do it myself.
(Lieutenant shoots 1st soldier.)
2nd Soldier: I want to go to Moscow, too.
(Lieutenant shoots 2nd soldier.)
Lieutenant: Does anybody else want to go to Moscow?
3rd Soldier: I would prefer Pinsk. I live there.
Lieutenant: It makes no difference.
(Shoots 3rd soldier.)
Lieutenant (to 4th Soldier): And where do you want to go?
4th Soldier: Moscow.
(Lieutenant shoots 4th soldier.)
Lieutenant: I also want to go to Moscow.
(Shoots himself.)

* * *

Literary Notes

I said, writes a British humourist, to Dumb Dora the other day, "By the way, Ducks, do you read Shakespeare at all?"

"Of course I do," she said. "I'm crazy about him. And I've got a standing order with my twopenny library to send me any new book of his as soon as it's published."

Which reminds me about the poet who proposed to a girl.

She rejected him, so he threw himself into the wastepaper basket.

Once he called at the office of a certain magazine and asked the bloke at the door, "Is the editor in?"

"I'm sorry," he said, "but he's out."

"Oh, well, just chuck this poem into the wastepaper basket for him, please."

I know a couple of writer chaps. One of them said to me yesterday, "I've just finished writing a very modern novel."

"Oh," I said, "and does the heroine marry the hero?"

"She certainly does," he told me. "A different one in each chapter."

The other writer bloke tries to write plays. He said to me the other night, "By the way, have you heard of the new play I've written about a man and his wife who're always quarrelling?"

"No." I told him, "but I've heard you and your missus rehearsing it."

An applicant asked the manager of a place for a job, and he said, "Sorry. We're sacking most of our staff."

"Well, couldn't I get the job of sacking them?"

He wouldn't stand for that, and he told him to go away and not worry him. "I'm a self-made man," he said.

And the applicant said, "That's what comes of employing unskilled labour."

By the way, the wife is a business woman. What business is she interested in?

Well, everybody's.

THE WEATHER

Temperature near Holy Trinity Cathedral Shanghai 24 hours ending 7 p.m.:—

Yesterday	Min.	45.0	Max.	57.0
Same date, 1939	Min.	41.5	Max.	49.0
Rainfall .09				

Temperature at Siccawei:—

Yesterday	Min.	44.6	Max.	54.3
Same date, 1939	Min.	41.9	Max.	49.6

Siccawei's Report

State on the morning of the 10th:—Normal and unsteady pressure over China. Depression crossing Kiangsi east-north-eastward. Northerly to easterly winds along the China Coast. Fine to cloudy and milder weather.

State on the morning of the 11th:—Misty weather with rain. Pressure rather low and falling. North-easterly winds.

Probabilities, 4.30 p.m. yesterday:—Cloudy and colder weather with fresh northerly to north-easterly winds over Shantung. Overcast and misty to cloudy with north-easterly to north-westerly winds over our regions. Rainy or misty with north-easterly winds to the south of the Saddles. Rather fine in the south.—Siccawei Observatory.

U.S. Seeks Post-War Economic Stability

Mr. Cordell Hull Explains Diplomatic Moves Have Long-Term Objectives; Immediate Peace Unattempted; Sound, Liberal Trade Policies

Washington, Feb. 11.

PEACE and economic sanity in the post-war period were emphasized by Mr. Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State, at a press conference here yesterday, as the objectives being sought in the talks between the United States and other neutrals and the mission in Europe of the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles. Mr. Cordell Hull said the United States, for some time past, had been doing everything possible to keep alive the basic ideas of formulaes and programmes for a sound, stable period of international relations after war had ended.

He explained that the keytones of this policy were the halting and curtailing of armaments and adoption by all nations of sound, liberal commercial policies. It was necessary, he said, for the world to achieve those objectives if there was to be economic sanity in the post-war period rather than totalitarianism.

"When peace does come," he added, "it is hoped that there will be very definite understandings and even commitment to the basic principles vitally necessary for a peaceful world."

Well-informed quarters believe that official circles here appreciate that any attempt to establish a sound, stable international policy would be likely to prove impossible while Herr Hitler's regime remains.—Reuter.

Long-Term Objectives Stressed

Washington, Feb. 11.

The latest peace venture of the United States is directed toward long-term economic objectives and not the immediate cessation of hostilities, Mr. Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State, indicated yesterday.

In a discussion of the Administration's decision to send Mr. Sumner Welles, the Under-Secretary of State, abroad, Mr. Hull declared that for the present the entire emphasis will be concentrated on the situation which will obtain when war ceases—on economic questions and the reduction of armaments.

The Administration is seeking to keep alive basic formulae for programmes which would place the world on a basis of sound international relations when peace is restored, he said. This includes programmes for the reduction of armaments and sound liberal commercial policies designed to reverse the present tendencies toward economic totalitarianism.—United Press.

Mr. Sumner Welles
U.S. Assistant Secretary of State.

Mr. Bullitt Gives Report

Washington, Feb. 10.

Within 24 hours of his arrival in the United States by trans-Atlantic Clipper, Mr. William C. Bullitt, American Ambassador to France, conferred with the State Secretary, Mr. Cordell Hull, this morning. He was to meet President Roosevelt either late this afternoon or else tomorrow.

Mr. Bullitt returned to Washington for only a brief visit personally to report to the President and Secretary of State. He is to go back to Paris as soon as he concludes his urgent conversations to give the Administration a clearer view of the European situation.

The capital today remained a beehive of busy comment on the Welles mission in Europe, the United States' parleys with other neutral nations and, a new event, President Roosevelt's outspoken address today to the American Youth Citizenship Institute.

The President's speech, delivered at the White House, drew most comment for the Chief Executive clearly defined the United States' attitude toward Communism as hatched in Moscow, stating: "The U.S.S.R. is as absolute a dictatorship as any other dictatorship in the world." He also emphasized, it was pointed out, that an unbridgeable gulf lies between democracy and dictatorship "whether it is Communist on National-Socialist dictatorship."

Break With Left Wing at Home

White House quarters saw in this speech a great deal of significance from the point of view of home policy, for they found in it the President's desire to break with the extreme left and to appease the conservative elements of the country.

In proclaiming sympathy for Finland and voicing his desire to help her with loans and financial contributions, he also stressed his basic difference of views with Mr. John L. Lewis, President of the Congress of Industrial Organization, who recently voiced outright opposition to any grant of aid to Finland. The President's stand on this issue will no doubt have its effects on the electoral campaign of the next few months, observers declared.

Perplexity Over New Moves

Reactions to announcement of the Welles mission and parleys with other neutral nations remained mixed and a feeling of perplexity seemed to cover all other sentiments. The only point on which all political quarters concurred was that the President's belief in the fundamental conditions for peace remains unchanged. This belief, they declared, was emphasized clearly in his speech to the Youth Institute, when he indicated once again the need to bring to an end the attempts of dictatorial regimes to impose their will on others.

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

U.S. May Attempt Anti-Red Bloc

Actions and Speeches Show Sharp Trend of Views Against Soviets

London, Feb. 11.

President Roosevelt's attack on Russian dictatorship yesterday strengthened the belief here that the United States Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, on his projected tour of the capitals of Europe, would sound out Britain, France, Germany and Italy on their attitude toward Russia.

Neutral diplomats here yesterday said they were surprised that President Roosevelt took a slap at the dictatorships on the day that he announced Mr. Welles would go to Germany and Italy. They considered that, in view of his speech before the American Youth Congress yesterday, Mr. Roosevelt does not expect much to come of Mr. Welles' trip. They said the proposed tour is merely a sop to obtain relief from the pressure of American peace groups.

Scepticism was felt in the big European capitals regarding the forthcoming tour of the American official, while a vague hope in the neutral capitals greeted Mr. Roosevelt's peace initiative. Mr. Welles' was assured of a cordial welcome everywhere, but it was immediately noted that Russia was not included in his itinerary.

Anti-Red Bloc Proposal

There was some speculation whether he would inquire into the trend toward the formation of a European bloc to resist Communist expansion and the possibility that any American economic pressure against Japan might be counter-balanced by European efforts to appease Japan through economic concessions. It was also felt he might investigate the possibilities which might arise from the Russo-Finnish war.

Europe's belligerent and neutral capitals were surprised and confused by the series of moves. It was believed that the United States attitude might bolster proposals for a united front against Russia.

There was a growing impression in diplomatic circles here that demands in some Anglo-French circles for more active and broader action against Russia had gained ground as a result of the Washington developments, but little confidence was felt in any present movement to provide a basis for an early peace.

Both Britain and France emphasized their war aims called for the crushing of Hitlerism as a prelude to economic and political stabilization.

The striking series of developments introduced greater confusion.

Review of Developments

First, the United States Ambassador o Russia, Mr. Lawrence Steinhardt's sudden departure from Moscow last Friday night.

Second, Scandinavian wireless reports said that circles close to the Finnish General Staff were more inclined than formerly toward a settlement to concede some of the original Russian demands and end the war.

Thirdly, the German wireless broadcast a Netherlands report that all documents in the archives of the British and French embassies in Moscow were being burned and Russian employees were being dismissed. The British and French Ambassadors have both left Moscow.

Fourthly, conservative liberal circles place a strong anti-Soviet interpretation on President Roosevelt's recent actions. The Scandinavian wireless reported that Mr. Steinhardt's immediate objective is an armistice. Some agreement was envisioned, the wireless said, under which the Soviet-sponsored regime of Otto Kuusinen would claim only the territories Moscow had demanded for "self defense". If such a scheme is worked out, an agreement might also be made to cede Russia such bases as Hango, the wireless added. —United Press.

Importance Stressed

London, Feb. 11.

American initiative, in the form of Mr. Sumner Welles' forthcoming visit to Europe, must not be underestimated in importance, the "Sunday Express" declared in an editorial today, adding that the journey was not a spur-of-the-moment decision, but a carefully prepared diplomatic move.

"It is clear, after the recent speeches of German chiefs, that soundings of the situation had been taken, and that inquiries had been made in European capitals," the paper declared. "In Britain, however, all negotiations for a peace must face certain difficulties, as British opinion is that it is impossible to conclude an honourable peace with Germany until that country is disarmed by force. On the other hand, German official circles are of the opinion that any peace must be dictated by Germany."

"The essential aim of the war is to obtain peace and security. Any other subject is of secondary importance by comparison."

Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Lord Halifax will confer with Mr. Welles in London, although it is still unknown in London whether or not the American Under-Secretary of State has the power to negotiate officially, the paper remarked in conclusion.—Havas.

Neutrals' Hope Rises Over U.S. Peace Efforts

Scandinavians and Dutch Eager to End War; Rome Sceptical

Amsterdam, Feb. 11.

Although no official statement is made here regarding the mission in Europe of the American Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, the press makes it clear that the Netherlands welcomes with pleasure, if not high hope, any steps of this kind.

The first official intimation of the movement reached the Government in a telegram from the Minister in Washington. It seems to have been a complete surprise. The telegram is being studied. It appears certain that no informal or diplomatic talks are yet started as far as Holland is concerned.

The "Rotterdamsche Courant" fears that Mr. Welles will be received with distrust in Germany and Italy owing to the sympathy with the Allies existing in America. The paper also considers a weak point the fact that the plan involves no contact with Finland and Russia.—Reuter.

Rome Expresses Doubt

Rome, Feb. 11.

Although the announcement of Mr. Sumner Welles' visit to Europe is received with cordial interest in political circles, doubt is expressed over the practical outcome of Mr. Cordell Hull's proposed talks with neutrals on peace questions.

Only one paper, "Il Resto Del Carlino," comments editorially and says: "The memory of President Wilson is too recent—still more recent are President Roosevelt's speeches—to give hope that Washington initiative can lead to practical results."

A semi-official note from the Vatican declares: "Everything that may lead to a clarification of ideas and more exact valuation of the situation, and help to make peace action possible, can only be looked upon with favour."—Reuter.

Nazis Maintain Reserve

Berlin, Feb. 11.

Official quarters here yesterday maintained strict reserve over Mr. Sumner Welles' visit. They declare they were not even yet officially advised of his coming. Therefore, they declared, they were unable to say whether, or by whom, Mr. Welles would be received.

The German press up to last night had not mentioned Mr. Welles' visit or the statements of Mr. Hull and Mr. Roosevelt. They were obviously awaiting a clear-cut definition of attitude from high quarters as well as probably waiting to see what the reaction would be in Paris and London.

Meanwhile, "great interest" persists in political quarters, where the possible potential importance of the visit was freely admitted.—United Press.

Scandinavians Hopeful

Copenhagen, Feb. 11.

The announcement on Friday by the U. S. Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, that America was conducting peace talks with neutral countries, and the forthcoming European tour of the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, today reawakened a strong hope throughout the Scandinavian countries that American would again become a decisive factor in settling European conflicts.

There was a strong tendency in Scandinavia as elsewhere, after canvassing the war difficulties, to summarize the situation as follows: "America is the only factor able to bring about a solution."

Mr. Hull's announcement of peace talks and Mr. Welles' proposed trip strengthened the impression that the United States will eventually become the final arbiter. This impression was seen despite the fact that the Under-Secretary will not visit Finland, Russia or Scandinavia according to his present itinerary.

U. S. Could Save Finland

There was a strong feeling in Scandinavian countries that the United States is able to save Finland with comparatively small effort by diplomatic pressure together with allocation of a few purchases.

Officials of the Swedish Government did not comment on Mr. Welles' visit, but unofficial circles considered that the western conflict would be insoluble unless the Russo-Finnish war was terminated. They believe that if Mr. Welles disregarded the Scandinavians and the Finn war in his tour, this would mark the trip as purely a domestic United States manoeuvre, possibly to strengthen President Roosevelt's prestige in priming for a third term. These circles claimed that the Russo-Finnish dispute is the decisive focal point in the European conflagration. These unofficial Swedish quarters also pointed out that whatever success Mr. Welles' trip should have would redound equally to Mr. Hull's credit, in case President Roosevelt is not considering a third term.

Swedes Want Peace Now

Sweden would naturally welcome any peace move whatsoever, they said.

Danish circles believed that Denmark, following developments through representatives in Washington, would undoubtedly join any practical peace effort.

Norway would likewise welcome any peace gesture Norwegian circles stated, but they were realists in recalling that although their country, as perhaps the heaviest Nordic neutral sufferer, sincerely wishes peace, the uncompromising lines to which the war has extended indicate that no peace move has much chance at the present moment. These quarters hoped that Mr. Welles' trip would result in definite recognition of the rights of neutral countries and respect for neutral shipping.—United Press.

Swiss Interested

Berne, Feb. 11.

Switzerland is highly interested in the peace move of President Roosevelt, but the Government so far has been neither officially or semi-officially informed, officials close to the Foreign Office told the United Press last night.

Switzerland's primary aim continues to be the maintenance of strict neutrality, but the country is much interested in all peace efforts and will do its utmost to support them.

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

Latest Scenes from the Karelian Front

With stacked rifles within reach, Finnish cavalry above are seen digging trenches in the snow somewhere in the Karelian Isthmus. Below, Finnish plane being fitted with a bomb. Aid from abroad to Finland in her battle against the Soviet invaders includes a large number of aeroplanes.

Soviets Expand and Intensify Mannerheim Line Attack

Defenders Stand Firm in Karelia; Finnish Offensive Pressed North of Lake Ladoga; Red Bombers Active

Helsinki, Feb. 11.

INDICATING the Russian High Command is determined to pierce the Mannerheim Line at all costs, the second major Karelian Isthmus battle suddenly expanded yesterday in a wide Russian offensive at four vital points. The Red thrusts were aimed at Punnusjoki, Pasuri, Taipale, and the north-eastern part of the Mannerheim Line. Late reports claimed that the Finns were holding all positions and had not retreated an inch.

Eight thousand Russian troops were killed and a column of sixty Soviet lorries and two tanks were destroyed in the sector north-east of Lake Ladoga, a Finnish communique said. Extremely heavy Soviet pressure continued in the Summa area yesterday, but all attacks were repulsed and thirty Red tanks were destroyed, the communique claimed.

Since Tuesday the Russian air campaign has been negligible. According to military circles this was due to the recent reinforcements of the Finnish Air Force, but was more probably due to the acute difficulty of bringing petrol and bombs to the front.

The greatest concern yesterday was caused by the increased frequency with which raiding Soviet planes were alleged to have machine-gunned civilians, even in some instances, farmers and school children walking in the countryside. It was an indication to the average Finn of the great essential need—interceptor planes to harass the Russian bombers from the moment they cross the border. There are pilots in Finland if the planes were only available.

It was officially announced that Viipuri (Viborg) was bombed on Friday. Two persons were killed and two others were missing. Incendiary bombs were dropped on several houses, setting them afire, the announcement said.

A Finnish official said there was no basis for reports abroad that the Finns had resorted to the use of bayonets and knives in hand to hand fighting, because their ammunition supplies had run low. Since the start of the war, there has been some bayonet fighting, charges and clashes, he said. The official said that at times Finns have been short of aeroplanes and anti-aircraft ammunition, but the Finnish successes belie any lack of other ammunition.

The Russian colonel commanding the 11th Russian division was killed on February 8, a communique claimed. The Finnish Air Force bombed several Russian gun positions and the Russians lost four planes in the fight that ensued, it was claimed. —United Press.

Soviet Calls 1920, 1921 Classes

Berne, Feb. 10.

Soviets of the 1920 and 1921 military classes are now being called to the colours, the Swiss Telegraphic Agency reported from Moscow today. —Havas.

Stockholm, Feb. 11.

Furious Russian attacks on the Mannerheim line continued throughout yesterday. It began early in the morning with another bombing of Finnish troops by Soviet aeroplanes, accompanied by violent pounding from Russian artillery. This was followed by an attack by fresh waves of men all along the line. While the tired Finnish troops on the Karelian Isthmus can do nothing at the moment but try grimly to stand firm, the Finns north of Lake Ladoga appear to be still on the offensive.—Reuter.

Soviet Supplies Impeded

Rovaniemi, Feb. 11.

Snow fell in the past two days over northern Finnish fronts, heralding the expected February storms which may seriously impede Soviet activities. Roads between the front line and the frontier are already blocked and Russian supplies are held up and communications hampered.

The Finns also welcome the snow in hopes of relief from the continual countrywide bombings by Soviet planes.—Reuter.

Britons Emulate Finns On Western Front

Successful Patrol Raids Made in White Cloaks

London, Feb. 11.

British troops in advance posts on the Western Front, during the severe weather in early January, took a leaf from the Finnish books and wore white suits and covered their steel helmets with white cloth, it was revealed here yesterday.

Completely camouflaged in this manner, British patrols carried out important reconnaissances without being observed by the Germans, it was said.—United Press.

Artillery Active Along Rhine

Paris, Feb. 11.

The latest communique on the fighting at the Western Front reports: "A quiet day on the whole. Some shots exchanged between casements on the banks of the Rhine."

Another of the now customary cryptic military communiques, issued today, merely reiterated "Nothing to report."—Reuter.

Two Small British Trawlers Lost

Raiders Fail to Sink Merchantmen in Friday Raids; Convoys Proved

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Feb. 11.

Up to the end of January, of a total of 7,888 ships convoyed by Allied naval forces, only fifteen were lost, it is authoritatively learned. This is a loss of 0.2 per cent. Of 117 neutral ships sunk by Germany, only three were lost while in convoy.

The British Air Ministry announced today: "A report from foreign quarters states that a British bomber raided the Island of Sylt and dropped four bombs yesterday morning. This report is without foundation.

Berlin reported that British planes were sighted east of Heligoland Bight on Friday afternoon. "The planes were driven off by our anti-aircraft defence without having any success," the communique claimed. The German wireless states that Admiral Marschall, addressing the crew of a U-boat yesterday, declared that U-boats and planes have been and will be Germany's foremost weapon against England.

Two British Trawlers Lost

The Admiralty announces that as the result of enemy aircraft attacks in the North Sea on Friday, His Majesty's trawlers Robert Bowen and Fort Royal have been sunk with the loss of four officers and eighteen ratings. It is learned that in the attack on the trawlers, the Robert Bowen was first singled out. German planes suddenly swooped from the clouds, and after sinking the Robert Bowen, fired two aerial torpedoes at the Fort Royal.

Details of the attack on the Fort Royal show that Lieut.-Commander King, master of the trawler fell dead with a Nazi machine-gun bullet in his heart as German aircraft, sweeping from the clouds, attacked the trawler with bullets and bombs. The crew of the trawler leapt into action and opened fire on the planes, but a few minutes later, torn by several bombs, the vessel sank. The Robert Bowen was similarly attack and sank immediately.

Other Naval craft in the vicinity replied to the German attack while zigzagging, and were not hit. The attack lasted about ten minutes before British fighting planes appeared, when the German craft hastily retreated into the clouds.

The Robert Bowen was 290 tons and the Fort Royal 351 tons.

Friday's Raids Ineffectual

It is disclosed that a number of merchantmen were attacked on Friday, and none were sunk, although three were damaged.

The Cliftonia, 3,106 tons, was bombed and machine-gunned but was able to proceed to harbour with her own steam.

The Boston Trader, 371 tons, was machine-gunned and bombed. No bombs, however, hit the ship, but damage was caused by a bomb which exploded in the water.

The Formost, 306 tons, was damaged, but was successfully towed into port. None of these merchantmen were armed.—Reuter.

Dutch Vessel Sinking

London, Feb. 11.

An S.O.S. was intercepted from the Holland-America steamer Burgerdijk, 6,853 tons, saying that the ship was sinking after a collision off the south-west coast. A lifeboat was launched to aid the Burgerdijk, but it was not ascertained whether any passengers were aboard the vessel.—United Press.

Wide-Spread Repercussions Expected From U.S. Naval Manoeuvres

Pacific Seaboard Stressed in Choice of Location; Japanese May Note Precautions; Preparedness Shown

Washington, Feb. 11.

Diplomats and naval experts agreed here yesterday that the 1940 manœuvres of the United States Fleet, set to begin in the Pacific within sixty days, would have wide-spread repercussions both in United States defence plans and in international diplomacy.

Informed sources believed that with the present international line-up the manœuvres would be confined to the Pacific for several years, both because the United States is anxious to appear as little warlike in the Atlantic as possible and, conversely, because she is anxious to maintain alert preparedness on the Pacific frontier.

Although Navy officials consistently and repeatedly emphasize that the manœuvres have no direct relation with American diplomatic policy, veteran naval diplomatic observers were convinced that the manœuvres would play an important Diplomatic role in demonstrating the strength of the proper frontier at the proper time. Thus, the Atlantic manœuvres in 1939 were designed to show United States preparedness to defend the Caribbean, protect the Panama Canal and control the north coast of South America.

This year, Japanese-American relations are conducted on a day-to-day basis and the Pacific manœuvres are undoubtedly full of meaning to Japan, despite assurances that they merely constitute fleet training.—United Press.

Reich Customs Union With Czech States

Berlin, Feb. 11.

The German news agency learns from a reliable quarter that the customs union between Germany and the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia will come into force on April 1. Freedom of tariffs between Slovakia and the Protectorate will be maintained for a certain tansitional period.—Reuter.

American Sympathy Now 98 Per Cent. with Finland

President Roosevelt Attacks Soviet Dictatorship; Disillusioned at Russian Experiment

Washington, Feb. 11.

"AMERICAN sympathy is 98 per cent. with the Finns. That is because we are helping Finland," declared President Franklin D. Roosevelt yesterday afternoon in a speech to members of the American Youth Citizenship Institute, which he delivered standing on the steps of the White House. He began by giving a survey of American history in the last decade, and then spoke of Finland. At the first mention of Finland, he was interrupted by enthusiastic cheers. "To say that the Soviet might declare war on us is the silliest talk I have ever heard. It is just as silly as saying we might declare war on the Soviet," President Roosevelt continued.

He described the Soviet as "a dictatorship, as absolute as any other dictatorship in the world." He characterised Russia's war on Finland as the invasion of a neighbour so infinitesimally small that it could do no injury to the Soviet. The President professed himself to be disillusioned at the Russian experiment on a Government.

"More than 20 years ago, when most of you were young," he said, "I had the utmost sympathy for the Russian people. In the early days of Communism, I recognised that many leaders in Russia were bringing education, better health and better opportunity to millions who had been kept in ignorance and serfdom under the imperial regime.

A Shattered Hope

"I disliked the regimentation of Communism. I abhorred the indiscriminate killing of thousands of innocent victims. I heartily deprecated the banishment of religion. But I knew that some day Russia would return to religion, because 4,000 or 5,000 years of recorded history have proved that mankind has always believed in God despite many abortive attempts to exile God.

"I, with many of you, hoped that Russia would work out her own problems, that her Government would eventually become a peace-loving, popular Government with a free ballot, one that would not interfere with the integrity of neighbours. That hope today is either shattered or held in storage against some better day.

"It is said that some of you are Communists," President Roosevelt went on. "That is a very unpopular thing today. You have a legal and constitutional right to call yourself Communists, but you have no American rights, by act or deed of any kind, to subvert the Government and the constitution of the nation.

The American Ideal

"But I am confident to receive the overwhelming support of a great majority of your organization and of every other organization of American youth.

"The things you and I represent are essentially the same, and it will be your task, when I am gone from the scene, to carry on the fight for the continuance of a liberal government and the improvement of its methods and the effectiveness of its work.

"Above all, we must help those who have proved that they will try everlastingly to make things better for the people of our nation, with each succeeding year. Keep your ideals high. Keep both feet on the ground and be everlastingly happy," President Roosevelt concluded.—United Press.

Germany Adopts "New Order" Slogan

Dr. Goebbels Says Colonies Now Major Nazi War Aim

Brussels, Feb. 10.

Nazi Germany wants to create a New Order in Europe, the Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels announced in an interview with eight newspapermen representing neutral organs whom he invited to his estate near Berlin, the semi-official Belga (Belgian) news agency reported tonight.

Dr. Goebbels also placed the problem of colonies in the forefront of Germany's war aims and warned neutrals that they should not use the slogan of democracy for a show of un-neutral hostility.

"Germany," he added, "is not ready to make concessions regarding Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland, and to accept shameful and futile conditions of a peace which would leave in existance all the European problems."

According to Belga, the Propaganda Minister added: "Germany is firmly determined to attain a complete solution of all essential problems and to create a New Order in Europe. . . . The colonial problem which, before the war, was not an immediate one, henceforth is included among the war aims of the Reich. As regards neutrality: it is Germany's intention to respect true neutrality but oppose hyprocritical neutrality.

"In this respect, it is impossible to differentiate between the State and the people and have the state proclaim a policy of neutrality while leaving the people, under foreign influence, deliver themselves up to systematic manifestations of hostility.

"It is of no use to invoke democracy and freedom of the press, either, for a State wishing to enjoy the benefits of neutrality must meet certain obligations," Dr. Goebbels concluded, according to the Belgian news agency.—Havas.

New Immigration Bill For Philippines

1,000 Entries a Year to Be Allowed

Manila, Feb. 11.

The Philippines Government yesterday drafted a bill providing for an annual immigration quota of 1,000 persons from each of the countries now barred from the Commonwealth, including China, according to the "Philippines Tribune" today.

The new bill is the result of year long negotiations between the Commonwealth and Washington, the newspaper reported.

President Manuel Quezon recently urged that quotas be enacted to protect Philippines labour, but at the same time denounced any discrimination against Orientals, the "Tribune" recalled.—United Press.

Loan Possibility Replaces Embargo

Japanese Diet Told Time Has Arrived for Japan to Revise U.S. Policy

Washington, Feb. 11.

The action of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee facilitating a new U.S.$20,000,000 loan to China apparently diminished Congressional pressure for an embargo against Japan, informed Congressional sources revealed yesterday. Senator Hiram Johnson, California Republican, said the embargo situation is an "impenetrable mystery."—United Press.

China as Investment Field

Tokyo, Feb. 11.

American pressure has been brought to a point where the Japanese Government must review and revise its attitude toward the United States, Mr. Yoshiharu Yutani, a Jikyo Kudoshikai Party member, told the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives yesterday.

American pressure has intensified through the action of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in making it possible for China to secure a U.S.$20,000,000 loan, he said. He recalled that the Premier, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, told the Diet recently that if the United States persists in bringing pressure to bear Japan would be prepared to meet the situation. The situation to which the Premier referred has now arisen with the assurance that China will receive a new loan, Mr. Yutani declared.

Mr. Yutani pointed out that the United States imported US$40,000,000,000 in gold last year and American businessmen are now turning to China for new investments instead of to South America.

Answering Mr. Yutani, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Hachiro Arita, said that Japan has not been officially notified of the intention of the United States to make a loan to China. He said Japan is contemplating various counter-measures that might be taken to meet the new Japanese-American situation. However, he declared, these measures could not revealed in their present stage.—United Press.

U.S. Envoy in Moscow Visits Estonia

Mr. Steinhardt Leaves on "Official Trip to Tallinn"

Stockholm, Feb. 11.

The United States Ambassador in Moscow, Mr. Lawrence Steinhardt, left Moscow on Friday night for an "official trip to Tallinn," the spokesman for the United States Legation in Tallinn confirmed by telephone last night. The spokesman disclaimed any knowledge of the Ambassador's mission or whether he would go to Helsinki.—United Press.

State Department Silent

Washington, Feb. 11.

The Department of State yesterday announced that it had no information regarding the reported trip to Tallinn, Estonia, of Mr. Lawrence Steinhardt, United States Ambassador to Moscow.

Mr. Steinhardt has standing permission to leave his post when in need for medical treatment. Department of State officials said they were without information regarding rumours that the Ambassador is attempting to settle the Russo-Finnish war. —United Press.

Firth of Forth Bridge Undamaged

London Commentary Denies Exaggerated Reports

London, Feb. 11.

An exaggerated version of the story published in a New York paper on February 9 about the damage of the Forth Bridge and British war vessels in the early days of the war, has been spread by German propaganda in other countries, states a special commentary published here today.

The facts are that the Forth bridge has not been damaged. The statement that H.M.S. Hood, H.M.S. Nelson, H.M.S. Repulse and H.M.S. Warspite have been damaged by enemy action is false. The statement that Scapa Flow is closed is also false, the special commentary adds.—Reuter.

King and Queen See Aircraft Built

Royal Visit Paid to Mass Production Factory

London, Feb. 11.

In a tour yesterday, the King and Queen saw a vast quantity of high-speed fighters and other planes in production. Their Majesties then drove to a big training station and saw the Royal Air Force turning out pilots to fly the machines.

"While machines and pilots are massed produced," an official said, "much care is taken with each machine, as with pilots, so that the combination results in 100 per cent. efficiency."—Reuter.

Japanese Claim Victories at All Points in China

Chinese Troops Reported Concentrating On "Economic Manoeuvres": Review Of Operations Issued

Nanking, Feb. 11.

HAVING suffered defeats "everywhere," Chinese forces now on the defensive were mainly engaged in attempting to start economic disorders in Japanese-controlled areas, according to a communique issued by the headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to China. This was an outstanding characteristic of Chinese activities at present, the statement said.

"Military activities of the China incident during the one week period following February 2," the communique stated, "were as follows:

"Speaking of general conditions, in the lightning operations the Japanese launched all over China, the Chinese troops were defeated everywhere there were engagements and now they have adopted defensive tactics. There are indications that they are devoting their efforts to replenishment of their fighting power, which was dissipated in the winter offensive, and to reorganization. The Chinese troops, being very much concerned over the approaching advent of the new central government, are seeking to disturb peace and order, especially to disrupt traffic and communication facilities in Japanese-controlled areas.

"At the same time they are giving special attention to economic disturbances and for this purpose have reinforced guerilla units in Central China. There are more than 10 guerilla detachments assigned to destroy traffic lines. Of course the Japanese forces are leaving nothing to be desired in coping with these Chinese machinations.

"Or the Japanese operations within the period under review, the most outstanding are the mopping-up activities in the Suiyuan areas and the annihilating engagements fought in the vicinity of Pinyang in southern Kwangsi.

Gains Beyond Expectation

"The former were of such a special kind that they resulted in the complete destruction of strategic bases of the Chinese troops in the areas mentioned. And the latter, though not on a scale of wide range, achieved for the Japanese notable gains quite surprising and rare in the present conflict. The Japanese forces already are preparing for the next stage of their operations.

"In the areas around Kwangsi the Chinese troops have been literally thrown into utter confusion. According to information from an intelligence agent who was with the Chinese forces, the highest officers under Gen. Pai Chung-hsi and Gen. Chang Fa-kwei do not know the exact whereabouts of their subordinates and are extremely perturbed.

"Since the Japanese operations on the south bank of the Chientang River, especially in the occupation of Siaoshan, toward the end of January, it appears that the Chinese troops have been in greater distress than ever. The Chinese command is making desperate attempts to reorganize resistance and recover what it has lost. The Japanese forces are completing preparations to inflict a final blow.

Regional Fighting

"A summary of regional fighting during the seven-day period under review is as follows:

"1. North China—Launching operations intended to crush bases of Chinese troops under Gen. Fu Tso-i and Gen. Ma Chan-shan, the Mohammedan troops, and the northwestern Kuomintang troops, 11 Japanese detachments which had been active on the Mongolian plains despite the icy cold started fast drives against Wuyuan in western Suiyuan at dawn on February 1.

"Six other Japanese detachments, which had been advancing along the Yellow River to the northwest, reached Wanhochang, 30 kilometres north of Wuyuan, at 9.30 o'clock in the morning of February 1, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon arrived at Wuchen. In that afternoon they captured Lanshan, Chingshenghsiang and Tucheng in rapid succession. Apprehensive, Gen. Fu Tso-i took steps to aid the Mohammedan troops under Gen. Ma Hung-ta and Gen. Ma Hung-pin, digging tank traps and strengthen positions for the defense of Wuyuan.

"All this was of no avail to halt the swift onslaughts of the Japanese, whose vanguards raised the Rising Sun on the southeastern corner of the walled city of Wuyuan at 9 o'clock in the morning of February 3.

"Without taking any rest, the Japanese detachments rushed along the Wuyuan-Linho Highway in close pursuit of the retreating Chinese troops, and at dusk on February 4 crossed the Linho River, extending their gains. One of these detachments entered Shanpa at noon on February 6, and thus all the strategic bases in the northwestern areas fell into Japanese hands.

"Following their panicky retreat in front of the rapid Japanese operations, the Chinese troops are now trying to find ways of escape in areas along the lines connecting Lanshan and Wukiaho and in Ninghsia Province, southwest of Linho. But the Japanese forces are continuing their annihilating drives against them without respite.

In Central China

"2. Central China—(A) In eastern Chekiang the Chinese troops whose transportation route leading from the areas of Ningpo was cut by the Japanese occupation of Siaoshan, have come to experience ever increasing privation with the passage of time. They are looking for an opportunity to recover the route but they cannot take any action because of the vigilance of the Japanese.

"(B) Chinese troops remaining in the Tahung Mountains northwest of Kinshan in Hupeh Province were attacked by five Japanese detachments which started drives along the whole line in the beginning of February. The Japanese launched onslaughts upon the 55th and Szechuen 162nd Divisions and killed many, including a regimental commander and a battalion commander.

In South China

"3. South China—The big-scale Japanese operations in the Pinyang region in southern Kwangsi have resulted in unexpected successes and now have entered the second stage. After their capture of Naho on February 1 and drives northward 10 right-wing Japanese detachments pushed on to the plains southeast of Pinyang against the left-wing and rear of the Chinese troops in that area.

"Meanwhile 10 other Japanese units on the left wing drove on from the neighbourhood of Nanking and Szelung through the mountains, pressing on the right wing and rear of the Chinese troops to close encircling lines around them. One of the Japanese detachments entered Pinyang, the largest Chinese base in the district, at 5.30 o'clock in the evening of February 3. Following this two other Japanese detachments, without resting, pushed into the sector southwest of Pinyang, and thus completely cut off the Chinese retreat.

"The Japanese annihilating operations in these areas reached their most active stage on February 3, and the attacking lines on February 4 extended to Linhsien, 130 kilometres northwest of Pinyang. Thus the Japanese achieved gains which were beyond their expectations.

"The Japanese forces then entered the second stage of their operations in the evening of February 6, four crack detachments maintaining their advances from the Szelung area into the northwest through precipitous mountain passes. Early on Thursday morning they entered the walled city of Wuming, 70 kilometres north of Nanning. In this way the co-operative efforts of these four Japanese detachments and those two which drove northward from the region of Kaofengai brought into Japanese hands the areas along a line connecting Nanning and Wuming.

"To speak of the activities of Japanese Army aircraft, one unit co-operating with the operations in the northwest bombed Chinese troops in the areas of Huitecheng in Suiyuan on February 3. On February 4 bombing and scouting flights were made over Paichuanpu and on February 5 raids were made on Shanpa. The sector about 40 kilometres southwest of Paotow was raided on February 6. The following day the air unit operated over Linho and Wuho, 30 kilometres southwest of Wuyuan.

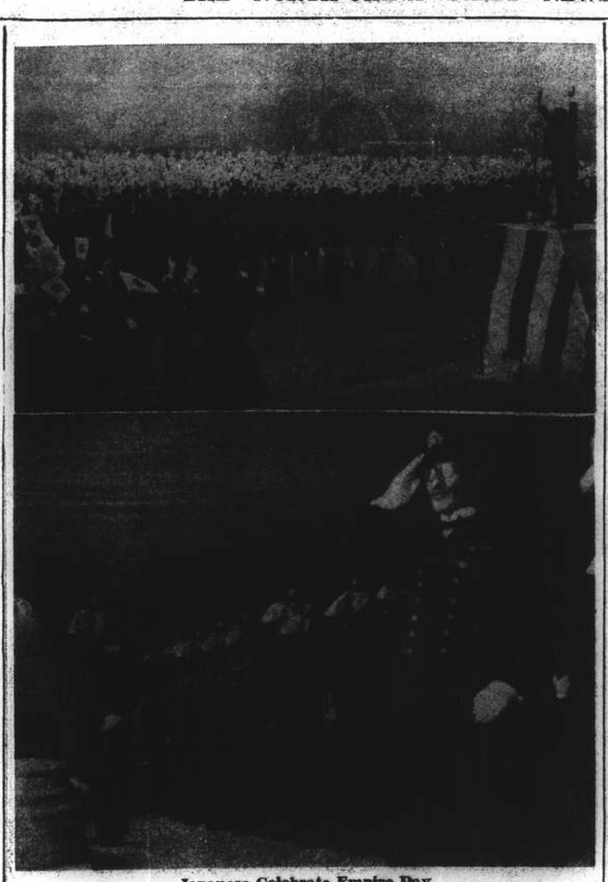
"Another unit, also participating in the northwestern operations, on February 3 made bombing and scouting flights over the areas of Paichuanpu, Shanpa and Linho, and on February 4 operated over Paichuanpu. On February 5 Hwanghohao, opposite Linho, was raided.

"Another Japanese Army air unit on February 2 and 3 co-operated with mopping-up operations by ground forces in various localities in Shantung Province. On February 6 they also aided mopping-up operations by naval landing parties in the neighbourhood of Laoshan Bay.

"On February 3,4,6 and 8 one air unit aided ground forces around Kinshan in Hupeh, engaging in scouting flights over troops and terrain.

"A unit carried out bombing and scouting flights over the Siaoshan area in eastern Chekiang on February 4 and 7, and on Thursday bombed Hwangan on the occasion of the lunnar New Year Day. Operating in cloudy weather, another unit on Feb. 2 made a surprise raid on the village of Fuku in Shensi and again on February 5 in a large formation bombed Fuku and a place northeast of the village. On Wednesday Halasai in Suiyuan was bombed.

"In South China 10 Japanese Army air units co-operated with ground forces in the vicinities of Pinyang and Wuming, dropping bombs on many successive days and achieving much success."—Domei.



Japanese Celebrate Empire Day

Thousands of Japanese gathered yesterday at Hongkew Park to celebrate the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese nation. The park was a sea of flags when the assembly shouted "Banzai!" Below, Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, Commander-in-Chief of the China Seas Fleet, photographed aboard the Idzumo at 8 a.m. yesterday as he saluted the Imperial Palace.

Neutrals' Hope Rise Over U.S. Peace Efforts

(Continued from page 7)

Most newspapers here yesterday gave front page prominence to Mr. Roosevelt's action, but no comment was made on the move.—United Press.

Nazis Feign Indifference

Amsterdam, Feb. 10.

Absorbing interest was shown by political quarters in Berlin today when they were informed of the impending tour of European capitals by Mr. Sumner Welles. The "Telegraaf" reported today. Some German quarters, it remarked, feigned indifference to hide their very real interest in the forthcoming visit.

Semi-official Nazi circles, the "Telegraaf" Berlin correspondent stated, told him and other foreign correspondents that "if there still remains a chance of mediation, it rests in America and a peace initiative could come from no other country."

Berlin already compares Mr. Welles' impending trip to Rome, Paris, London and possibly Berlin, with the visit paid Europe a quarter of a century ago by Colonel House, personal representative of the then President Woodrow Wilson. Col. House's visit did not bring peace, but brought the United States into the struggle on the side of the Allies, then as now fighting for the cause of freedom, the newspaper noted.—Havas.

U.S. Seeks Post-War Economic Stability

(Continued from page 7)

There are three explanations for the Administration's announcements yesterday, informed political observers stated. It is impossible as yet to say which is the correct one. The three are:

1. The Administration decided that a military solution of the European war is impossible without terrible human sacrifices which, in turn, would plunge the whole of the continent into chaos, and cause unfavourable repercussions the world over. Neutral conversations might serve in some way to avoid this calamity.

2. President Roosevelt received confidential information on the true situation within Germany, where the state of affairs is hopeless both economically and politically, rendering the Nazi leaders desperate. He feared the Nazis, feeling they have nothing to lose, might take disastrous action, and wished to make an attempt to avoid this.

3. President Roosevelt, as he announced, purely and simply wished to obtain sure information on the general European situation in all its aspects, particularly of the situation in Germany.

Time will tell which of these explanations is the right one. All that can be said, the same quarters continued, is that neither the Welles trip to Europe nor the neutral conversations can prejudice the fundamental interests of the Allies.

The fact is they concluded, that the successful achievement of both initiatives depends primarily on an Allied victory in Europe, for the imposition of Soviet-Nazi will on the rest of the Continent could not be reconciled with the United States' ideals as indicated by the President yesterday.—Havas.

Mixed Views in U.S. Press

New York, Feb. 10.

Announcement of the Welles mission in Europe continued today to draw mixed reactions from the New York press. The one general note struck in all newspapers, however, was their apparent glossing-over of official explanations and their assumption that the mission in fact is a gesture attempting to bring the European conflicts to an end. All organs warned against excessive optimism. The "World-Telegram" summed up general opinions by saying:—"If Mr. Sumner Welles can find common denominators between Berlin and the Allied capitals, bases on which the commencement of peace discussions might be founded, there are chances that President Roosevelt will make an appeal for such parleys. But to try at present to guess whether Mr. Welles will find such bases would be preposterous. The truth of the situation seems to be that the President and Mr. Cordell Hull have no more information than we, but simply that they refuse to bow before blind and passive pessimism."—Havas.

All Japan Bows to Imperial Throne

Life at Standstill in Rising Sun Empire for 2,600th. Anniversary

Tokyo, Feb. 11.

Life came to a standstill throughout the Japanese Empire at 9 o"clock today, as millions of loyal subjects turned towards the east in a profound salute to the Throne.

The occasion was the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese nation which is being celebrated on a large scale wherever Japanese live. Sirens, factory whistles, temple bells and tocsins were sounded throughout the country at 9 o'clock. Traffic was halted, and industry paused briefly. Then, in unison, the people of Japan paid homage to their Sovereign.

Thousands jammed the spacious plaza before the Imperial Palace here, while each Government office, school, bank, factory, commercial firm, and ship assembled its staff for the brief ceremony. Immediately after bowing towards the Imperial Palace, the celebrating millions intoned the "Kimigayo," the national anthem. The observance ended with lusty "banzai."—Domei.

Anniversary Society Here

Formed to take charge of several memorial undertakings, the Shanghai Society for the Celebration of the 2,600th Anniversary of the Founding of the Empire, was to come into being here yesterday as the local Japanese Community observed Empire Day.

The construction of a library, a playground, and the extension of the Shanghai Jinja premises on Kiangwan Road were among the work to be undertaken by the Society.

Mr. Yoshiaki Miura, Japanese Consul-General, was expected to be elected ex-officio president of the Society, with Mr. Chiyosaku Fukuda, acting president of the Japanese Residents' Corporation of Shanghai, chosen vice-president.

Lord Tweedsmuir's Condition

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Montreal, Feb. 10.

Lord Tweedsmuir's secretary, Sir Shuldham Redfern, stated at 2 p.m. today that there had been no change in the Governor-General's condition since the last official bulletin. It reported: "A successful operation, performed by three doctors. There has resulted a slight but definite improvement, but his condition is considered critical."—Reuter.

Japanese Kwangsi Drive Broken

Chungking Declares Spearhead Fails in Clash Near Shanling

Chungking, Feb. 11.

Two Japanese warplanes were shot down on February 3, above Luaiping, in south-west Kwangsi, west of Nanning, according to a delayed Chinese dispatch from Liuchow, received here today.

More than 30 Japanese planes bombed Luaiping that morning, the message says.

Heavy anti-aircraft fire is reported to have brought down two of the raiders, while another had to make a forced landing, the five occupants being captured.

The spear-head of the drive of the Japanese forces in south Kwangsi was broken when the Chinese army launched a vigorous counter-attack in the vicinity of Shanling on Friday morning, according to a Chinese despatch received here today. In the same afternoon, it adds, Japanese troops retreated to the south west.

Latest Chinese field despatches from the Kwangsi front report that the strategic town of Shanling is now in Chinese hands. Shanling is stated to have been the scene of many decisive battles in Kwangsi during past years.

This small town on the south bank of the Chien river (which flows from Kweichow through Kwangsi into Kwangtung), is considered the gateway to north Kwangsi. It is considered too difficult to cross the Chien river, north of Pingyang, in order to march on Liuchow, as the river rushes eastward between deep gorges.—Reuter.

U.S. Transfers Ten Ships to Allies

Washington, Feb. 10.

Transfer of ten American merchantmen to Britain and France was approved today by the U.S. Maritime Commission. Six of the vessels, all of which were built between 1918 and 1938 and which gross 61,875 tons, are to fly under the ensign of the "French Line."—Havas.

French Parliament Proves Unity

Confidence Expressed During Secret Session In Government Efforts

Paris, Feb. 11.

The chairmen of every group in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday signed a motion proclaiming confidence in the Premier, M. Edouard Daladier, which was read by M. Edouard Herriot, President of the Chamber, as soon as the public session was resumed.

The motion reads: "The Chamber, after having heard the statements of the Government, which it had been asked to make during the secret session in a debate characterized by high sentiment of patriotism, pays tribute to the efforts which the Government has continued to make with a view to making our material and moral forces equal to the heroism of our armies, and expresses confidence that the Government will carry on this effort in co-operation with Parliament and thus conduct the war to a victory."

The greatest importance is attached in political circles to the result of the secret session of Parliament held yesterday—the passing of a motion of confidence in the Government. It is emphasized that such a result shows that a greater degree of confidence and co-operation between Parliament and the Government has been established than had existed at any time since the outbreak of hostilities. It marks a decisive stage in the consolidation of a single-minded national purpose, asserting the will of Parliament and of the people to show an unbreakable front to the enemy.

It is felt that the result of the debate will not only hearten Britain and impress neutrals, but will finally dash any lingering hopes Germany may have entertained of internal dissensions in France and of the possibilities of separating the Allies.—Reuter.

Washington Impressed

Washington, Feb. 11.

American political quarters consider the unanimous vote of the French Chamber of Deputies, expressing complete confidence in the government until victory is achieved, as a valuable indication of French opinion on the eve of Mr. Sumner Welles' departure for Europe to investigate the political conditions of the belligerent countries.

The vote is taken here as another indication of France's determination to suppress the Nazi peril as a prerequisite of any peace plan. The intransigeant speech delivered two days ago by the German Home Minister, Dr. Walter Frick, is not calculated to simplify Mr. Welles mission, the same quarters opine.

North China Japanese Want to Import

Present Regulations Will Have Unfavourable Effect

Tientsin, Feb. 11.

A petition, seconded by the Japanese Consul General in Tientsin, has been sent to the Japanese Government by the Tientsin Japanese Chamber of Commerce, drawing Tokyo's attention to the general shortage of merchandise in North China as a result of regulations limiting Japanese exports to the countries of the Yen Bloc, the Keishin Nichi-Nichi Shimbun, a Tientsin Japanese language newspaper, reports.

The petition points out the ever-increasing cost of goods in North China as a result of the shortage, and requests the government to revise the restricting limitations. The paper points out that the limitation of Japanese exports, if continued, will have unfavourable repercussions on the economic system of North China.—Havas.

Lady Halifax Arrives in Rome With Son

Rome, Feb. 10.

Accompanied by her son, Lady Halifax, wife of the British Foreign Secretary, arrived in Rome this evening and was met at the railway station by Sir Percy Loraine, British Ambassador, the Embassy staff, and a member of the Italian Protocol Service.—Havas.

Swedish Police Make Anti-Red Raids

Communist Found Receiving Money From Moscow

Stockholm, Feb. 10.

Ten suspects, two of them non-Swedish citizens, were arrested by the Swedish police in Stockholm alone today as the dragnet, spread over the whole country, cleaned out Communist hideouts and propaganda centres.

Raids and searches were carried out throughout Sweden on a scale hitherto unattempted by the Swedish police. Full results of the large-scale operations were not revealed, but it was stated in an official communique that the Swedish Communist party was discovered to have received large funds from Moscow, destined probably to harm the Swedish system of government.—Havas.

Raids Biggest In Many Years

Stockholm, Feb. 11.

Yesterday's raids by the police on Communists in Stockholm and Gothenburg were the biggest against a political party in many years.

About 300 police participated. They visited centres of the Communist party in Stockholm and also houses of certain Communist leaders.

In a communiqué issued on the raids, the Chief of Police here stated that information was received that the Swedish Communist Party had received large sums of money from Russia, probably destined for harmful ends in Sweden. When the Labour Delegation from Sweden visited Moscow in 1934, the communiqué continued, two Swedish and one Norwegian members were received by a prominent Soviet official, who offered them money for the promotion of Communist activity in Stockholm, and illegal Communist party activity in Finland. Each member is said to have received the equivalent of £400, which was smuggled into Sweden.

Of the ten persons arrested, one was the editor-in-chief of the Communist newspaper "Ny Dag", who was released. Two were foreigners. Much material was confiscated likely to be important in judging the extent and aims of Communism in Sweden, the communique concluded. Several were arrested at Gothenburg, which has long been a Communist stronghold.—Reuter.

Noted Bedouin Chief Dies

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Cairo, Feb. 10.

The death is announced of Hamed el Bassel Pasha, noted Bedouin chief, who was formerly exiled to Malta with the late Egyptian Nationalist leader, Zaghlul Pasha. He devoted the latter years to fostering a political and economic rapprochement among Arab countries.—Reuter.

Dutch To Build Three Cruisers For East Indies

The Hague, Feb. 11.

The Government has decided to construct three battle cruisers for use in the Netherlands East Indies, it was officially confirmed here yesterday.—United Press.

Balkan States Seek Mutual Aid Pact

Extension of Entente To Cover Aggression From Outside Powers

London, Feb 10.

Staff parleys between the member nations of the Balkan Entente will be launched shortly in accordance with the agreement reached at the February 2 Entente conference at Belgrade, reports from informed Balkan political quarters disclosed today.

The parleys will try to establish guarantees of mutual aid for the four Entente countries, Greece, Rumania, Turkey and Yugoslavia, in the case not only of attack by another Balkan country, but of any foreign Power.

Conversations will be held in the greatest secrecy, it was forecast here, not because the Entente nations wish to hide their military accord but because they wish to avoid all publicity which might have the appearance of provocation to a third power or powers.

Allied policies of giving immediate and whole-hearted assistance to Finland have met with complete approval in the Balkans. Aid to Finland indirectly is aid to the Balkans, observers pointed out, for with Soviet Russia kept fully occupied in the far north, south-eastern Europe is more tranquil.

The Balkans' gratitude to the Allies will increase further during the coming weeks and months, British observers added, for both London and Paris will furnish Helsinki with more and more assistance, paying less heed to possible consequences. The same observers emphasized also that this Allied policy is earning France and Britain not only the approval and support of the Balkans, but also of the United States.

The problem of the Finnish-Soviet conflict certainly will be one of those to be discussed by Mr. Sumner Welles, U.S. Assistant State Secretary, during his tour of European capitals, it was stated.

Parleys on this subject stand much more chance of success than on the re-establishment of European peace on the definition of conditions for eventual peace, British observers added.

It is therefore with great interest that London is awaiting more information on Mr. Welles' trip, his programme and intentions, and information on the parleys between the United States and other neutral countries which the State Secretary, Mr. Cordell Hull, announced yesterday.—Havas.

Economic Conference in May

Rome, Feb. 11.

An economic conference of the powers of the Balkan Entente will be held in Belgrade or another city in Yugoslavia during May, according to a despatch received here from Belgrade.—Reuter.

A. D. C.
presents
"LILAC TIME"
a play, with music, in 3 acts
Music from Schubert
LYCEUM THEATRE
February 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, at 9 p.m.
MATINEE
Saturday, February 24 at 2.30 p.m.
An exceptional attraction produced by V. Valin
Lovely Music
Full of Humour
Charming Costumes
Elaborate Scenery
Booking at Moutrie's and at the Theatre.
Seats $2 to $6
(including tax)
Children half price at matinee.

CATHAY— COMING SOON!

and KAY KYSER'S BAND, featuring GINNY SIMMS, HARRY BABBITT, SULLY MASON, IRIS KABIBBLE, and "THE COLLEGE OF MUSICAL KNOWLEDGE"
Produced and directed by DAVID BUTLER. Screen Play by William Conselman and James V. Kern
WATCH FOR OPENING DATE!

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Telephone 17100
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44cts., 65cts., 85cts.
TO-DAY!
UNION PACIFIC
Barbara STANWYCK, Joel McCREA, Robert PRESTON
Tuesday & Wednesday
Four Girls in White

GOLDEN GATE
745 Avenue Foch
Telephone 74456
2.30, 5, 7, 9.15
44cts., 65cts., 85cts.
TO-DAY!
DAUGHTERS COURAGEOUS
Lane SISTERS, Gale PAGE, John GARFIELD
Tuesday & Wednesday
ROBIN HOOD

RIALTO
239 Kweichow Road
Telephone 94110
10.30 a.m. 2.30, 5, 7, 9
44cts., 65cts., 85cts.
TO-DAY!
THE SUN NEVER SETS
Basil RATHBONE, Douglas FAIRBANKS, Jr.
Tuesday & Wednesday
East Side of Heaven

PARIS
550 Avenue Joffre
Telephone 85205
10.30 a.m. 2.30, 5, 7, 9.15
44cts., 65cts., 85cts.
TO-DAY!
SUSANNAH OF THE MOUNTIES
Shirley TEMPLE, Randolph SCOTT, Margaret LOCKWOOD
Tuesday & Wednesday
TOVARICH

BE KIND TO HER EYES
Keep Them Young
With Better Light for Better Sight
They say you can tell a woman's age by her eyes. And if that's true, the time to start keeping your daughter's eyes looking young is when she first starts to use them for close seeing. For if there's anything that's destructive to beauty, it's the crow's feet and wrinkles that come from squinting in poor light.
Begin now to protect your child's eyes by making sure you have correct light in your home. Call 11010 for a complete survey of your lighting free of charge, then you'll know where you have enough light and where you need more.
SHANGHAI POWER COMPANY

FROM DAY TO DAY

THE members of the Civic Department of the American Women's Club are reminded of the meeting to be held at 2.30 p.m., on February 13, in the club rooms.

THE usual Monday evening Bible Society Half Hour over the Christian Broadcasting Station XMHD will be taken by Dr. Carleton Lacy. Subject: "The Creation of Man." Time. 8.30 p.m.

MR. C. Galimberti, Representative of Stefani News Agency, and Mrs. C. Galimberti returned by plane to Shanghai on Saturday afternoon, after an extended trip to Japan.

A HUSBAND and wife have been appointed joint pastors of the Old Independent Congregational Church at Haverhill, Essex, They are the Rev. Claud Marshall Coltman, and the Rev. Constance Mary Coltman. Mrs. Coltman, the mother of three children was the first woman ordained to the Congregational ministry. She graduated at Oxford and took her B.D. at London where her husband obtained his M.A. The old Independent Church at Haverhill was founded in 1662.

IT has been reported from Copenhagen that a chemist named Becker, of Hilleroed, Denmark, has received a letter of thanks from 10 Downing Street, for a packet of "gout powder" he had posted to Mr. Neville Chamberlain. Herr Becker is famous in his town for a powder for curing gout which he makes from his own prescription. Reading that Mr. Chamberlain was laid up with gout, he posted a packet of his powder to No. 10. To prove what a staunch neutral he is, Herr Becker, remarked, "even if Hitler got gout, I'd send him a packet too."

AFTER the Newcastle collier Towneley (2,888 tons) had hit a mine off the south-east coast on January 7 the 24 members of the crew were brought ashore by a lifeboat and given coffee poured out for them by A. B. Archibald Vearncombe, who was recently decorated by the King for his bravery in examining unexploded mines. The explosion caused tons of coal to be forced through the hatches, descending over the deck in a black shower. One stoker said it was the most comfortable shipwreck he could remember—none of the crew got wet, and their only complaint was the cold on the trip ashore.

THE rector of Ludford, Lincs., has devised a means of solving the problem of lighting the parish church, which, owing to its unusual size, has been difficult to black-out. He has asked his parishioners to bring candlesticks to church with them, for which he has provided a hundred parchment shades painted over with black japan. Each choirboy too has his own candlestick, as well as the rector himself. The verger stands at the door with an ample supply of shaded candles and hands one over to each person entering the church to put in his candlestick. The experiment has apparently proved most successful.

THE Government hope to make it possible for the million children left in evacuation areas to be inspected, bathed and where necessary, medically treated within the next three months. The Board of Education have issued a circular to local authorities urging the full resumption of these services. The new arrangements are to come into operation immediately without waiting for the schools to reopen and should cover all children of school age in the evacuation areas. The survey will also cover the nutrition of the children, and where necessary authorities are urged to provide supplementary nourishment.

MEMBERS of the A.T.S. are agitating to be supplied by the War Office with greatcoats. They complain that many of them are suffering from bad colds and pneumonia and that they need the coats to prevent further illness. The War Office, however, say that the girls are given fleece-lined raincoats and that greatcoats are not part of the issue. Some of the girls have had raincoats, but not fleece-lined because there was a shortage of these linings. The War Office say the health of the A.T.S. is everywhere reported as exceptionally good and that they have no reports of any such cases of illness.

ONLY normal rations of butter, bacon and sugar will be supplied to the King, the Queen the Princesses, and other members of the Royal Family. They have been issued, on the insistence of the King, with "commercial travellers' cards" the same as those given to all people who have to move about the country. The Queen has drawn up special menus to suit the circumstances, which drop two courses from both luncheon and dinner, and orders have been given for more fruit and vegetables to be used.

THE Ministry of Food's prices to farmers in Great Britain under the meat control scheme have just been issued, but the butchers' retail prices will remain a secret until the start of rationing—probably not before the middle of February. It is not thought in many quarters that when rationing commences there will be any substantial rise in price to the housewife. This is the last week of free sale of fat stock. From January 15 the Ministry of Food will be the only buyer and all private slaughtering stops at midnight on January 14. Butchers have been advised to carry supplies then, because fresh meat will not be available under the Government control until January 17.

BUSHELS of sprats are being landed on the East coast at Tollesbury, Brightlingsea and other places, and are being used as manure since there is no one to sell them. Local fishermen are organising a petition to send to the Minister of Food on the subject. Before the war scores of men were employed in this work, and much of their catches were sent to the Continent for canning. It is apparently no one's job to distribute the bulk of the fish for sale and all that is done is that local people buy a dishful at a time direct from the fishermen or fishmongers buy a few bushels for sale at their shops. The Ministry of Food apparently promised an investigation of the position some time ago, but nothing seems to have been done and valuable food is still being wasted.

Shipping Halted by Dense Fog

No Arrivals, Departures Here Yesterday; Asama Maru Forced to Remain

Shipping on the Whangpoo River was at a complete standstill yesterday owing to a dense fog which covered the city during the morning and the Yangtze delta regions throughout the day. Several vessels, which were due to leave Shanghai in the morning, were forced to postpone their salings owing to the fog, and other vessels, mostly coastal steamers, which were due to arrive during the day, were held up outside the port. The result was that there was no movement of shipping in and out of Shanghai yesterday.

Among the vessels affected by the weather conditions was the mv. Asama Maru, the N.Y.K. Orient-California mail vessel, which arrived here on Saturday from Los Angeles and other ports. This vessel, which was due to sail yesterday morning for Hongkong, was forced to remain at her berth at the N.Y.K. Wharf throughout the day.

Also held up were the T.K.K. express liner, Shanghai Maru, bound for Nagasaki, the T.K.K. vessel, Hsingya Maru, which should have left in the morning for Wuhu, the Tachang Maru, a coastal vessel, the D.K.K. liner, Dairen Maru, and many other ships, including several British coastal steamers.

In The City

In Shanghai the fog was most dense during the early part of the morning when it attained "pea soup" proportions. Luckily, as it was Sunday, there was little traffic on the roads, although buses and trams were forced to slow down along their various routes. Towards midday the fog lifted somewhat, both on the river and in the city, but misty conditions remained.

Lower down the river, however, and in the coastal regions, the fog remained fairly dense all day. Consequently shipping was affected and many vessels were forced to drop anchors outside Shanghai. Not affected by the fog were the smaller vessels, which ply up and down the Whangpoo within the city's limits. These were slowed down, however, and their sirens were busy blowing away all day.

Among the vessels, which were due to arrive in Shanghai yesterday and which were held up by the fog, was the T.K.K., Kasima Maru, coming from Osaka and Kobe with passengers and a large consignment of mail and cargo.

S.A.'s Campaign Nears $73,000 Mark

Notwithstanding the Chinese New Year holidays, the response to the Salvation Army's annual campaign for funds continued to be gratifying with more than $3,700 reaching the organization's headquarters over the week-end. Among the contributions received, were the following:

B/forward	$69,009.20	W Maier	20
Staff Stand. Vac. Oil	328	W C Grant	20
Shih Hui Chen	200	Mrs E S Tyan	20
P B Tata	200	J M Cormier	20
"Anon"	200	Timothy Liu	20
B D Tata	200	M C Reid	20
Tung Li K Ssu	193	H K Cassels	20
B L Meyer	100	T J Broderick	20
Tung He Chang	100	W Broderick	20
M Y Zien	100	Winnie Liang	20
H E Middleton	100	Michel Harriz	20
St Stephen's Ch	100	Michel Harriz	15
"Farmer"	100	L F Bright	15
Li	100	L S Feingold	15
Chiang Chi	80	Arthur Sopher	15
"Joint Charity"	67	Theodore Soping	15
D G Folts	60	T Chang Hsiang	12
E G Zacharias	60	Wang Hsiao Chi	10
Ku Luang	50	P Halls	10
H Collar	50	Mrs M J Harris	10
Mark L Moody	50	Yu Ching Teh	10
P T Carey	50	Hugo Gunther	10
A Baer & Co	50	P B Shroff	10
Loh Tung Zui	50	Carin	10
W Russell	50	M J Nathan	10
Hwa Cheng Hsu	50	H N C	10
Wm H Putnam	50	G M Rosse	10
E Kadoorie & S	50	A L Biggs	10
R E O'Bolger	50	C C O'Connell	10
L H Lawfold	50	Lancelot Giles	10
E G Tewksbury	50	W J Russell	10
Mark L Moody	25	"E B F"	10
Bruce M Smith	25	"A C"	5
J S King	25	S G S	5
In M of Lacey	25	G B Rosen	5
Muir	25	P K Loh	5
"K R"	25	G Pickering	5
P S. Grant	25		$72,679.20
W T Cromby	25	U.S.$5.00	60.61
Henry Tobias	25		$72,739.81
C B Morrison	25		
C Treppenhauer	20		
"HVS"	US$10	M K Monteiro	10
Anonymous	2		

St. Tichon's Orphanage Appeal Fund

E F Harris	500	R Warren	10
A Brondal	50	W R M Stevens	10
W P Roberts	50	Rev M H Throop	10
"E L"	50	*G S Pratt	10
FJ & SDB Collar	25	Miss A Wilhelm	5
J Sunt & Co	25	J Pettersson	3
K G Stephenson	25	A V White	100
*Col JW Hornby	25	W G Hayter	50
F J Bond	20	Anon	50
B E Caulton	10	Miss X V Dietz	25
G A Clayton	10	Anon	25
Anonymous	10	*Mrs J A Collins	20
*W C Cassels	10	"Cymru"	20
L J Lopes	5	Bessie A Hollows	10
K C Sarkari	3	B Damsgaard	10
H O'B Greer	500	James S King	10
H Macphail	100	A M Kerr	10
G A Williams	100	VF Lubyatnikoff	10
Henry H Cohen	50	D H Couch	50
H B Roe	30	G Bourne	50
Metro Land	25	A H Allen	25
C von Ranchner	25	S Zwick	25
W G Crokam	25	H Tobias	25
T G Drakeford	25	J A Gun MBE	15
P C Matthews	25	H F Baker	10
H G Puddle	25	W J Russell	10
J R Norton	25	*L V Jensen	10
Mark L Mood	25		$2,441.00
E Jacobs	20		
"M K M"	15		

*—Monthly Contribution.

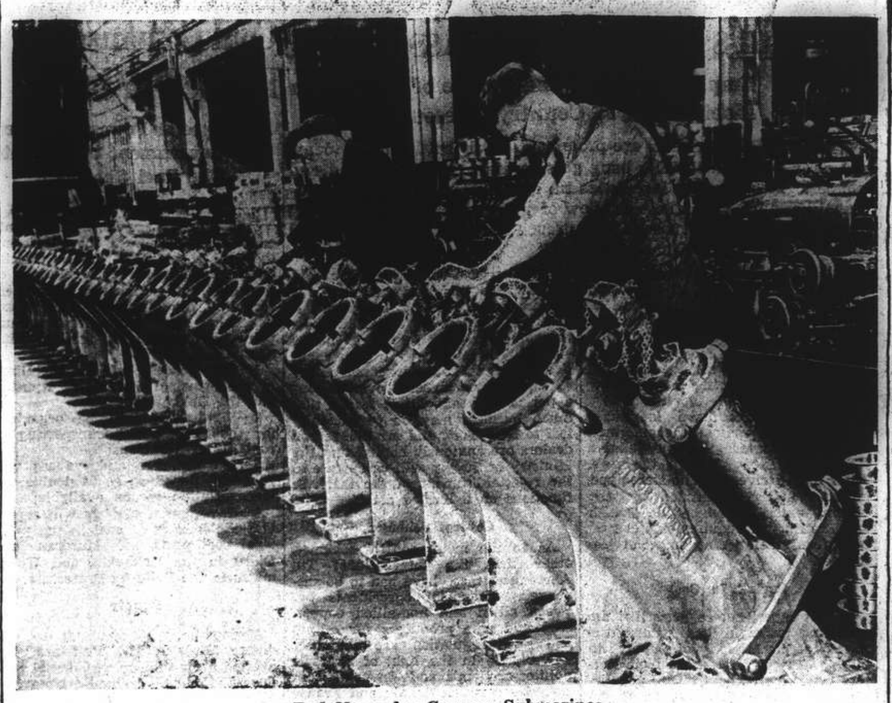
Fourth Marines Church

Featured in the services held at the Grand Theatre yesterday morning at ten o'clock, was the selection, by request, "Pilgrim Chorus" (from Tannhauser) by Wagner, as played by the Fourth U.S. Marines Band. Assistant Bandmaster, St.-Sgt. William R. Stuart conducting.

In conducting the morning worship, Chaplain R. R. Marken preached on the theme, "Passing by". The services opened with the Prelude, "My Jesus, As Thou Wilt" by von Weber, and for the Offertory, "Spiritual" from (The Cotton Fields) by White.

Miss Galina Tarakanova, guest artist of the morning, and noted soprano soloist, was unable to appear as scheduled on account of illness.

The concert opened with the March, "Barnum and Bailey's Favorite" by King, followed by the Overture "Comique" by Keler Bela. The selection, "Echoes" by Moses-Tobani was heard during this concert.



Bad News for German Submarines

More than any other weapon, the submarine fears the depth charge, the great "ashcan" filled with high explosives which disables the vessel even if it explodes within 300 feet of the craft. Here is a battery of specially-designed guns for throwing depth charges.

Record of Shipbuilding Firm Credit to British Industry

History of Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co. Shows Material Aid to Expansion of City Over 78 Years

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

WITH the liquidation on January 29 of the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Company, now absorbed by the Shanghai Dockyards, Ltd., there passed into history an old and reputable firm a firm whose growth was contemporaneous with the expansion and development of our great city of Shanghai. Needless to say, the Dock Company contributed to the rise of Shanghai to the status of a great modern city in no small material way as it also contributed to the amazing development in shipping during the last fifty years. The record of the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Company is truly a tribute to British enterprise and industrial pioneering in the Far East.

Although the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Company has been in existence since 1906 the history of the company itself dates back 78 years to 1862, when the firm of Boyd & Co. was founded. Another firm, S. C. Farnham & Co., founded in 1865, absorbed a new company known as the Shanghai Engineering, Shipbuilding and Dock Company, Ltd., and in 1900 amalgamated with the original firm of Boyd & Co. to become known as S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd., with a capital of Tls. 5,570,000. The name by which the company has been known for the last 33 years was adopted in May, 1906, and at that time the extensive properties owned by the company included the Pootung Engine Works and Shipyard, the New Dock, the Old Dock, the Cosmpolitan Dock, the International Dock and Tungkadoo Docks.

Space does not permit the enumeration of all the accomplishments of the company since it was first formed in 1862, but the work performed has ranged in scope from manufacturing metal dog licenses for the Shanghai Municipal Council to the erection of Holy Trinity Cathedral. The number of ships built by the company runs into the hundreds while there has been an endless procession of ships passing through the firm's dry-docks for repairs.

The Two Bells

Probably the most familiar anecdote concerning the Pootung Shipyard to survive the passing of time is the story of the two bells. Mounted in the yard was a large 276-pound bell while directly underneath it was fixed a small, ordinary ship's bell. The resonant booming of the large bell was used to summon the workers to their labour on week days but the small one was used on Sundays so that the worshippers in a nearby church would not be disturbed in their prayers. The management, devout Scots, had no objection to the work being done on Sundays but it was not allowed to interfere with the kirk.

Visitors to the foundry in those early days were often mildly surprised at the appearance of a joss, perched high up on the wall and surrounded by candles and paper money. Casting went on in the foundry every day but whenever a big job was on hand or anything special was about to be casted the candles were lighted and the money burned to ensure the god's assistance and the operation carried on with a seriousness that seemed ludicrous to most foreigners.

In addition to the building of the steel fabrication for the Holy Trinity Cathedral the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co. built the steelwork of another famous Shanghai building, the drill hall of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. This excellent example of steel architecture, with a clear span of trusses of 100 feet, was completed in 1915. The company also built the steel framework for the Jewish Synagogue and the grand stand of the Kiangwan Race Course. Other jobs which the firm did besides marine work were the manufacture of cigarette making machines, soya bean grinders, egg drying machines and medals for the China Kennel Club competitions.

Variety of Flags

Perhaps no other shipbuilding firm in the world has launched vessels under the variety of flags which have graced the bows of the hundreds of ships which have slid down the ways of the company's docks. British, American, Italian, French, Japanese, Norwegian and shipping firms of many other countries have had ships built in the Shanghai docks and the naval war vessels of the various powers who maintain fleets in the Asiatics undergo periodical overhaul in the company's drydocks.

A visit to the present offices of the Shanghai Dockyards Limited, into which company the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Company was amalgamated last year, clearly brings to mind the international nature of the shipbuilding and overhaul performed by the firm in the past. Models of ships built by the company, from the old time stern wheeler to the modern screw type steamers, are to be seen in profusion in the halls of the company's offices while scores of photographs of vessels constructed by the company hang on the walls. As a reminder that the work of the company has not gone unrecognized a framed certificate gives notice to all and sundry that the firm won the Gold Medal award in the Universal Exposition in the Phillipines in 1904.

Pictures of vessels which have entered the drydocks of the company for repair, some of them mere broken hulks, and pictures of these same vessels after repairs have been completed, remind one of those "before and after" advertisements which barbers, dentists and shoemakers indulge in. One such picture portrays the steamer, Kinling which was coddled into drydock after being almost demolished by fire. The picture taken before the company's experts went to work on the vessel showed the ship to be nothing but a mere skeleton yet when she emerged from the yard after repairs had been made she was as resplendent as the day she first was launched.

Notable Salvage Work

Probably the most notable piece of salvage work which the company performed was the refloating of the United States Army Transport Liscum in the spot where she sank in forty feet of water in front of the Old Dock in August, 1912. The Liscum left only a part of her funnel above water when she went down, settling down on a sloping bottom with a bad list on the deck level.

Several plans for raising the sunken vessel were under consideration but the only one which was feasible under the circumstances was to build a cofferdam around the ship. After weeks of tedious work on the part of the native divers employed by the Dock Company, who did excellent work considering their inexperience in such elaborate underwater operations, the cofferdam was eventually erected and the first pumping trial was made in November, two months after the ship sank.

The first attempt to raise the vessel was made on April 16, 1913, and this succeeded to the extent that the ship was floated but with a heavy list to port due to the mud deposited on that side while submerged. It was found impossible to keep her afloat in this condition so the ship was again allowed to settle down on the bottom of the river.

About a month later a second attempt was made to refloat the vessel and this time the ship was raised from the bottom after four hours work. She still had a bad list to port but an army of coolies went to work and removed the accumulated mud, permitting the ship to remain afloat practically on an even keel. The steam pumps and wrecking boilers used in the salvaging of the Liscum drew the enormous quantity of 9,000 tons of water each hour from the inside of the cofferdam and the sunken vessel and delivered it into the river. This was the second successful salvage operation that had been carried on within the harbour limits by the firm as they had raised the steamer Hanping from the deep water channel in December, 1908.

Varied Work

The type of work performed by the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Company is probably more varied than that performed by any other shipyard in the world. The fact that Shanghai is an international city and is governed as such accounts for the more than usual diversity of the national flags flown from the craft in the river. Any casual observer strolling along the waterfront may see the war vessels of at least six nations, ranging from motor launches to 10,000-ton cruisers, and express luxury liners rubbing shoulders with rusty old tramps and dilapidated native craft. Over a period of almost eighty years it is natural to assume that most of these various types of craft which ply the busy Whangpoo must have made use of the docks of the company.

The company has built several ships for the United States Government, including three army transports, the Warren, Liscum and Merritt, fifteen coast guard and revenue cutters, an army collier and several tow-boats. The U. S. Navy's river gunboats Monocacy and Palos were assembled in Shanghai by the Dock Company, having been built in the navy yard at Mare Island, California, and shipped out to Shanghai in sections. The Italian gunboat, Ermanno Carlotto, was designed and constructed by the company and was completed in 1921. H.I.G.M.Otter, German river steamer, was built by the company as was a Japanese gunboat, also designed for river patrol.

Several ships have been constructed for the British Government among them being the War Diadem, War Regalia and War Tiara, all three of these ships being completed in 1919. The War Tiara, a 5,000-ton vessel, is still in service on the China coast and is now the ss. Mausang of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company. H.M.S. Widgeon, river gunboat on the Yangtze River, was reassembled by the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co. while the Admiral's quarters in H.M.S. Bee, flagship of the R.A.Y. for many years, were also constructed by the company.

Probably the most unusual piece of marine engineering performed in the company's docks was the lengthening of the steamer Hsin Ning Hsing. This was performed by the simple expedient of breaking the ship in half and inserting a section amidships. When the ship had been lengthened the name of the vessel was changed to Ning Hsing.

Prominent Men

There men who figured prominently in the growth of the firm were Messrs. Twentyman, Prentice and Burns. Mr. Twentyman was largely responsible for the amalgamation of the original firm of Boyd & Co. with the S. C. Farnham firm and served with the company for over thirty years. Mr. John Prentice arrived in Shanghai in 1869 and was chairman of the company until his death in 1925, having served 55 years in the firm. Mr. W. S. Burns, who completed 41 years service this year, was still a member of the Board of Directors when the firm went into liquidation.

Shipbuilding and ship repairing in Shanghai have progressed to an amazing state of efficiency since the days when Tungkadoo Dock used to be called "Resurrection Dock," because the piles which were sunk one day would rise the next, and it is due mainly to British skill and perseverance that this has ocurred. The "five holes in the ground" have become an important factor in Shanghai's industrial and shipping world and when one stops to consider the difficulties which those early engineering pioneers were up against, the record of the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Company stands as a monument to British energy and ingenuity.

Shanghai Returns to Work After Holiday

Most Business Firms Opening Today

After four days of celebrations, Shanghai's millions are back at work again this morning. Banks and business firms are opening their doors for the first time in four days but those Chinese who can afford to do so continue to celebrate and will only gradually return to the normal routine of this city where business and industry stand in the fore.

Cinemas and other amusement places will continue to draw crowds for the next few days as will restaurants where large parties are being given on the occasion of the Chinese New Year. Social calls, which got well under way among the Chinese community on Saturday, will take up most of the time of Chinese businessmen while night clubs will do their best to rake in on the aftermath of the most important Chinese holiday.

By the end of this week, however, things will have returned to normal and the population will resume work for a whole year before once again celebrating the advent of a new year.

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Presentations for Two in Police

Insps. Turner and Stocks Honoured at Function in Hongkew Station

Inspector Angus Turner and Sub-Inspector H. J. Stocks, of the Shanghai Municipal Police, were guests of their comrades yesterday at noon when presentations were made to them at Hongkew Station on the occasion of their leaving the Force.

A large gathering of members of the uniformed and detective branches attended the function, at which Supt. J. Mason, Divisional Officer of "D" Division, made the speeches of presentation. An inscribed silver tea set and a silver casserole were given to Inspector and Mrs. Turner, while Sub-Inspector Stocks received an inscribed wrist-watch.

Inspector Turner, who has lately been in charge of the Wayside Police Station, leaves the Force after nearly sixteen years' service. He joined on July 18, 1924, as a Constable and was made sergeant on January 1, 1926. He became sub-inspector on May 1, 1930, and inspector on August 1, 1938. In his police career he has seen service in both the uniformed and detective branches, and has been a keen follower of police sports, distinguishing himself as a "soccer" and a tennis player.

Nine commendations and high commendations from the Commissioner of Police are part of Inspector Turner's enviable record, and he also received the 1937 Emergency Medal for work while on duty in the exposed Yangtszepoo area.

Thirteen Years' Service

Sub-Inspector Stocks joined the Police Force on March 25, 1927, was made sergeant on May 1, 1930, and sub-inspector on May 1, 1936. He has received two commendations and one high commendation from the Commissioner of Police.

Mr. and Mrs. Turner and Mr. Stocks will leave Shanghai shortly for Australia.

Among those who attended the double presentation were Supts. J. Barry, A. H. Chamberlain and D. B. Ross, J. Clissold, Chief Inspector O. B. Perkins, Chief Detective Inspector A. Telfer, and Inspectors J. M. Watson, C. White, R. F. Tabrum, G. Crawford, W. Hutton, E. G. Trodd, J. Smith, J. Swayn, E. J. Harper, D. A. Cumming and S .Sharrock. Former Inspector B. Palmer, whose presentation took place also at Hongkew Station, on Saturday, also was present.

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MODERN TIMES

C.I.D. Chief Seeking Labour Reunion

Challenge to President and A. F. L. Leader

Washington, Feb. 11.

Mr. John Lewis, President of the Congress of Industrial Organization, has offered to take the entire membership into the American Federation of Labour on March 15.

He simultaneously challenged President Roosevelt to ascertain whether Mr. William Green, President of the Federation of Labour, would accept the offer.

Mr. Lewis's offer was made in a speech at a youth congress. He suggested that the Congress of Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labour should hold a joint convention to enact a resolution of reunion.

He is willing, he said, to give assurances he would not seek office in the reunited American Federation of Labour, adding: "This should dispel Mr. Green's greatest agony—myself."—Reuter.

Soviet-Reich Frontier, Railway Accord

Brussels, Feb. 10.

It has been confirmed in competent quarters that Soviet Russia and Germany concluded an agreement on frontier and railway questions, semi-official Belga (Belgian) news agency reported from Berlin today. The accord sets special conditions for transport of goods between the two contracting parties and border railway stations henceforth will be used by both in common, Belga added.—Havas.

Million Poles Put to Work by Germany

Agriculture and Forestry Two Main Tasks

Berlin, Feb. 11.

It is admitted in a statement made here that about a million Polish prisoners and other Poles at present are working in Germany.

It is said that this is about double the number of foreign labourers normally employed. The Poles have been put to work on agriculture and forestry.—Reuter.

10 Die in Italian Air Tragedy

Rome, Feb. 10.

Ten people met their deaths today in one of the worst air tragedies of the new year when the Brindisi-Rome passenger plane crashed in Calabria. Four of the persons killed were members of the crew, six passengers.—Havas.

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遠勿爽此如苦一飲，四，每病君購用者乃種痛切食定片服日所如服還，展新壹之舒能至用於困貧之衰望獻生消煩適使八若餐，胃○，君不○，燥，君片素後請腸

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

Foreign Money Rates

London: Feb. 10.

Fine Bank Bills,	3 months	1 1/16%
Bank Bills,	6 months	1 1/8%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 months	2 3/4%
Fine Trade Bills,	6 months	3 1/4%
Call Money		1/8%

New York: Closed.—Reuter.

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, Feb. 10.

Bombay Rupee T. T. on:

Japan	79½	London	1/5 31/32
New York	333	2 mths	
Shanghai	26	„ (sellers)	1/5 31/32
Hongkong	83 5/8	„ (buyers)	1/6 1/16
		Japan	
		2 mths	
		„ (sellers)	80¼
		„ (buyers)	78¾

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Shanghai	4 5/16d
Paris	176.50	Bombay	1/0 1/4
Berlin	——	Hongkong	1/2 1/8
Amsterdam	7.52	Singapore	2/ 3/32
Brussels	23.80	Yokohama	1/2 3/32
Madrid	39.60	„ (buying)	1/2 5/16
Milan	78.00	Prague	——
Berne	17.85		

New York U.S.$ T. T. on:

Berlin	40.20	Brazil	5.10
Spain	9.95	Japan	23.40
Holland	53.13	Shanghai	7.45
Paris	2.25½	Hungary	17.65
Brussels	16.84	„	19.50
Italy	5.05	Rumania	0.63/13½
S'zerland	22.42	Yugo Slavia	2.30
Sweden	23.82½	Greece	0.73½
Norway	22.72½	Bulgaria	Unq.
Denmark	19.32½	Finland	1.80
Montreal	86.750		
London			3.97 5/8
„ Demand			3.97 1/4
Buenos Aires Paper			Unq.
„ „ market rate			23.25
Montreal on London			4.58 1/4

—Reuter.

Bombay Cotton Market

Bombay, Feb. 10.

The sharp drop in stocks after the reported peace proposals induced the selling of cotton on the Bombay market during the past week. However, operators are becoming more discerning over the valuation of such news, as the market is sensitive to peace talk.

The renewed threat of labour trouble at Ahmedabad created uneasiness.

The parity again widened towards a point, after which Eastern and Continental enquiry appeared.

Arrivals last week of Oomras have fallen off, but Broach deliveries continue to be around 5,000 bales.—Reuter.

London Money Market

London, Feb. 10.

Conditions in the London money market during the week under review generally remained dull and quiet. Discounts tended to sag on a good enquiry for bills by clearing banks.

The whole of the £50,000,000 worth of Treasury Bills offered were allotted at the average rate of £1.0.6, compared with £1.0.10 last week.

Competition for bills was again keen, but the market received 36 per cent. of their applications.—Reuter.

Bombay Silver Stocks

Bombay, Feb. 10.

Stocks of Silver in Bombay on February 10, compared with the two previous weeks:—

Jan. 27 45,000; Feb. 3 35,000; Feb. 10 33,000 Bars.

N. B. The above figures include both English Bar and Indian Mint Silver.—Reuter.

U. S. Commodities

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, Feb. 10.

The cotton market early declined on liquidation and hedge selling, the easiness of Bombay advices and scattered Bombay selling of distants. Later, prices partially rallied on trade and local support, but then again eased on rumours of renewed peace talks and the extended weekend holiday. Finally, the market closed steady, with quotations ranging from 2 points up to 2 points down.

Prices in the rubber market today opened irregularly, but later quietly eased on speculative resales, profit taking, nervous liquidation and slack buying interest. At the close, quotations ranged from 1 to 3 points down.

Wheat futures in Chicago today opened moderately lower on disappointing cables and liquidation, but later partially rallied on some speculative buying, shorts covering and unfavourable weather reports. At the final bell, losses of ¼ cent were recorded.

New York Cotton		New York Rubber	
Mar.	11.03-03 +01		
May	10.74-74 —02		
July	10.39-41 —02		
July (N.C.)	10.55 N —01	Mar.	19.17-25 —03 B/A
Oct. (N.C.)	9.74-74 —01	May	18.72-72 —03
		July	18.45-45 —01
Dec. (N.C.)	9.64-64 +02		
Jan. (N.C.)	9.59 N +01		

N. Y. Sugar No. 3		N. Y. Sugar No. 4	
Mar.	1.87-88 unc. B/A	Mar.	1.56-56½ unc. B/A
May	1.94-95 unc. B/A	May	1.56-57 unc. B/A
Sept.	2.03-04 unc. B/A	Sept.	1.55½-56 —½ B/A

Chicago Wheat		Chicago Corn	
May	99½-99⅞ —¼	May	56-56 —¼
July	96⅞-96¾ —¼		

Winnipeg Wheat		N. Y. Silk No. 1
May	85¾ B —½	Closed

B—Bid A—Asked.—Reuter.

New York Weekly Cotton Statistics

New York, Feb. 9.

According to statistics compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange for the week ended February 9, supplies of cotton brought into sight for the season totalled 10,925,000 bales, showing an increase of 240,000 bales compared with last week and of 3,155,000 bales compared with the corresponding period last year.

Forwardings to United States mills reached 5,120,000 bales, representing increases over last week and the same week in 1939, of 139,000 bales and 1,178,000 bales respectively.

Exports from United States ports since August 1, were given as 4,477,000 bales, compared with 4,209,000 bales on February 2 and 2,430,000 bales on February 9, 1939. The current week's figures included 1,452,000 bales to Great Britain; 634,000 bales to Japan; 280,400 bales to China Proper; 30,000 bales to Germany and 10,000 bales to French Indo-China.

The stock in United States ports and interior towns was placed at 5,939,000 bales against 6,099,000 bales last week and 5,924,000 bales the corresponding week in 1939.—Reuter.

New York Metal

New York Metals: Antimony Chinese, in carload lots (25 tons) f.o.b., New York, duty paid, 16½ cents per lb., unchanged. Tin, Straits, c.i.f., New York (25 ton lots) 45⅛ cents per lb. unch; Copper, Electrolytic, first hand, 11¼ cents per lb. unchanged.—Reuter.

New York Stocks

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, Feb. 10.

Stock prices on Wall Street today moderately slipped back in a fairly session. There was no news of importance, and most operators preferred to keep to the side-lines, owing to the lack of incentives and the extended week-end holiday.

There was no important liquidation in evidence, while the undertone of the market remains good.

The turnover today amounted to 320,000 shares.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	149.19	148.40	148.84	—0.10
20 Rails	31.38	31.21	31.27	—0.13
15 Utilit.	25.00	24.91	24.95	—0.03
40 Bonds	——	——	89.55	—0.12
11 Commod.	——	——	59.31	—0.16

	Feb. 9	10		Feb. 9	10
Adams Exp	8	8	Jones & L	61⅛	*60
Alg Lud	22½	21⅝	Kennecott	38½	36⅛
Allid Stores	8⅛	8⅛	Lak F & M	4½	*4
Allis Chal	38½	38	Libbey O F	50⅛	50
Alum Ld	100	*99	Lockheed	32	31⅛
Amer Can	114⅞	114	Loew's	36⅛	36⅜
Am Cyan B	34⅛	34	Mack Trks	26⅛	26
Am For Pr	1⅛	1⅛	Martin G	41⅛	41⅛
„ $7 pfd	24⅛	24⅛	McK & R	*18⅛	*18⅜
Am G & E	36⅛	*36	Monsanto	109⅛	*109½
Am Loco	20	19⅛	Mont Ward	54⅜	53⅝
Am Metal	24⅛	24⅛	Nat Avian	12⅛	12⅜
Am Radtr	9⅜	9⅜	Nat Dairy	16⅛	16⅛
Am Mill	15⅛	15⅛	Nat Dist	24⅜	24⅛
Am Smltg	50	50⅛	Nat Gyp	11	11
Am Sug R	20⅜	20⅛	Nat Lead	20	20
Tm T & T	171⅛	172	Nat P & Lt	7⅛	7⅛
Am Tob B	90⅛	90	Nat Steel	69	69
Am Wtrwks	10⅜	10	Nat Supply	9⅜	9
Anaconda	28	27⅜	Nat City B	*29½	*29¼
Atchison	24⅜	23⅛	N Y Cent	17⅛	17
Auburn	1⅛	1⅛	Niag Hud	5⅜	5⅜
Bald Loco	16⅛	16	N A Avian	25⅛	25⅜
Baltimore	5⅞	5⅜	N Am Co	21⅛	21⅛
Barber	15	*14⅜	N Pacific	8⅞	8⅛
Barnsdall	12	11⅛	O I Glass	62⅛	62⅛
Ben Avian	31	31⅛	Pac G & E	34⅛	33⅜
Beth Steel	78⅜	77⅛	Pac Lightg	47⅛	47⅜
Bliss	14	13⅜	Packard	3⅛	3⅛
Boeing	25⅛	24⅛	Paramount	7⅛	7⅛
Borg War	23⅛	23⅛	Penn R R	22⅛	22⅛
Brid Brass	11⅜	11⅛	Phelps	37⅜	37⅜
Briggs Mfg	21⅛	21⅛	P & R Coal	*0⅜	*0⅜
Bkn-M Tr	18	13	Phil Pet	39⅛	39⅛
„ $6 pfd	63	63	Pitts C & I	7⅛	*7
Budd Mfg	5⅜	5⅜	P S of N J	41⅛	41
Can Pac	5⅛	5⅛	Pullman	28⅛	28
Case J I	69⅝	69	Pure Oil	8⅜	8⅜
Celanese	28⅛	28⅜	Radio Corp	5⅛	5⅛
Ches & O	41	40⅛	Reading	*16	16
Chrysler	86⅛	85⅛	„ 1st pfd	26	*25⅛
Clim Meyb	38⅛	38⅛	Rem Arms	5	*4⅜
Chase N B	*35⅛	*35	Rep Avian	6⅛	6⅜
Colt's	80⅛	79⅛	Rep Steel	21⅛	20⅜
Col G & E	6⅛	6⅛	Rev C & B	12⅛	12
„ 6% pfd	87⅜	87⅛	Rey Tob B	40⅛	41
Com Credit	47⅜	47⅜	Richfield	7⅜	7⅛
Com & Sth	1⅛	1⅛	Safeway	49⅛	49⅜
Cons Edis	31⅞	32	Schenley	12⅛	12⅜
Cons Oil	7⅛	7⅜	Sears Roeb	†34⅞	34⅜
Cont Can	43⅜	43⅛	Shell U Oil	11⅜	11⅛
Cont Oil	24⅛	24⅛	Soc Vac	11⅛	11⅞
Copwld St	16⅜	16⅛	Sthrn Pac	13⅜	13⅜
Corn Prod	64⅛	63⅞	Sthrn Rly	31⅜	31
Curtiss Wr	10⅛	10⅜	Sperry	46⅛	46
„ A	29⅜	29⅛	Spicer	32⅛	*31⅛
Deere & Co	21⅛	21⅛	Std Brands	7⅛	7
Dist Cpn S	19⅛	19⅛	Std G & E	1⅜	2
Douglas	85	83⅜	Std Oil C	24⅛	24⅜
Du Pont	183⅛	183⅛	Std Oil N. J.	44⅛	44
Eag P Lead	10⅛	10⅛	Stone W	10⅛	10⅜
Eaton Mfg	32	31⅜	Studebaker	11	11⅛
Elc A Lite	37	36⅜	Swift Int	21⅞	*31⅜
Elec B & S	7⅜	7⅛	Technicolor	15⅜	15⅜
„ $5 pfd	58	*37⅛	Tex Corp	44⅛	44⅛
„ $6 pfd	66	66⅛	Tex Gulf	35	35⅛
Elec P & Lt	30⅜	30⅜	Tim D Axle	22⅜	*22
Fisk Rub	15	15	Transamer	5⅜	5⅜
Flintkote	19⅜	19⅜	Tw Cent F	11⅛	12
Gen Am Tr	55⅜	55	T C F pfd	*24⅞	*24⅞
Gen Elect	39⅛	39⅛	Un Carbide	83	83⅛
Gen Motors	54⅜	54⅛	Un Pacific	94	94
Gen Rly	18⅜	*17⅛	Un Aircraft	48⅛	48⅜
Gen T & R	22⅜	22⅛	Un Air L	15⅞	15⅜
Glidden	18	*18	Un Corp	2⅜	2⅜
Goodrich	18⅞	18⅛	„ $3 pfd	41⅛	41⅛
„ $5 pfd	*64⅛	65	Un Gas	1⅜	1⅜
Goodyear	23⅛	23⅛	Un G Imp	14⅜	14⅜
Gt N I Ore	14⅛	14⅛	U S Ind Al	22⅜	22
Gt N Rly	24⅛	24	U S Rub	37⅛	37⅜
Gt W Sugar	28	*27⅜	„ 8% pfd	111	111
Greyhound	16⅛	16⅜	U S Steel	60⅛	59⅞
Herc Pow	91	90	Vanadium	32⅛	33
Homestake	56⅜	56⅜	Walworth	5⅜	5⅛
Int Harv	55⅛	56⅛	War Br Pic	3⅞	4
Int Nickel	36⅞	36⅜	West Elec	†113	113⅛
Int T & T	4	4⅛	Woodward	24⅛	*24⅛
Johns Man	72½	72⅜			

BONDS

Amer. & For. Power	62½	62⅜
Baltimore & Ohio R.R.	27½	27
Brazil (U.S. of) 8% 1941	20¾	*20
„ „ „ 6½% 1957	16⅞	16½
Cities Serv. Pwr & Lt.	87	87
Erie R.R. 6s 1967	15¼	15⅛
Int. Tel. & Tel.	44½	44⅛
New England Gas & Elec.	67¾	67½
Republic of Colombia	31⅛	31½
„ „ (1922) 6s '61	31⅝	31
Sthrn. Pacific Co.	47⅜	47⅛
Stand. Gas & Elec.	63¾	64¼

*—Bid. †—Ex dividend.

Dow-Jones Summary

By Courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Stock prices moved irregularly lower today under the leadership of steels, while the volume also declined. Rails eased slightly while utilities presented an irregularly appearance. The recession was considered normal in view of yesterday's advance, but later the market were a rather ragged appearance. F. W. Dodge reported January building as 22 per cent under the corresponding period of 1939, while the Federal Reserve Board indicated Department Store sales as showing an increase over last week.

Stocks: Were moderately easy in a typical pre-holiday short session. However, there was no important news. The "Times" index of business activity during the past week was placed at 101.5 against the revised figure of 103.1 for the previous week and 90.4 for the corresponding period of last year.

Cotton: General rains beneficial to top crop preparation, renewed peace efforts and a lack of outside interest, due to the holidays, tended to easiness. The March position is being rapidly reduced. Of six brokers' opinions received five were bullish and one bearish.

Wheat: The early decline on moderating temperatures and peace talks was short-lived, as a sharp upturn found offerings scarce, reflecting doubts over the success of early peace possibilities. Hidden crop damage is becoming a factor in the moderation of short sales. Of seven brokers' opinions received two were bullish and five neutral.

Corn: The market was featureless, with a tendency to trailing wheat.

Rubber: The primary markets were reflecting the strength of London. Offers were light and high.

Hides: Declined under a slack demand rather than pressure. Moderate bids were received for spot at ¼ cent higher.

Cocoa: Warehouse stocks show an increase of 54,000 bags.

Sugar No. 4: Ruled quietly steady.

Statistics:

	Jan.	Dec.	Change
U.S. Construction Contract Awards (F. W Dodge Corp.'s)	$196,190	$354.100	—$157.910 (000's omitted)

Bank of France Returns

Paris, Feb. 8.

The return of the Bank of France for the week ended January 31 shows gold reserves totalling 97,270,000,000 francs of gold content of 27.5 milligrammes, indicating an increase of 2,000,000 francs compared with the previous week.

The total note circulation is given as 154,455,000,000 francs, showing an increase of 2,717,000,000 francs, as compared with the week ended January 24.—Reuter.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Statistical Data Concerning Leading Stocks

By Courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Name of Stock (No par value except where indicated)	Dividends: Annual rate*	Dividends: Date of 1st quarterly payment	Book value	Earnings or Deficits: 5 yr Average 1928-32	1936	1937	1938	Yield on basis of price in %
Adams Express	0.25	Irregular	14	—	0.50	0.62	0.16	3
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	0.50	Irregular	21	—	2.13	2.10	D 1.04	2
Allis Chalmers	1.25	Irregular	32	—	2.27	4.42	1.44	3
American can	4	Feb. 15	46	6.29	5.80	6.08	4.35	4
Am. and Foreign Power	—	—	—	1.43	D 9.45	D 8.77	D 8.66	nil
Am. and For.P. $7 cum.Pref.	0.35	Irregular	110	23.49	5.84	7.11	6.83	1
Am. Locomotive	—	—	6	4.20	D 1.71	4.75	D 4.90	nil
Am. Radiator	0.30†	Irregular	11	1.84	0.70	0.68	D 0.08	3
Am. Rolling Mill	—	—	28	2.46	2.25	2.55	D 1.16	nil
American Smelting	3	Feb. 28	35	7.27	6.85	6.54	3.24	6
Am. Tel. and Tel.	100	9	127	1.30	9.89	9.76	8.32	5
Am. Tob. "B"	35	5	Mar. 1	24	6.00	3.71	5.04	4.89	6
Am. Waterworks	—	—	—	10	2.80	1.52	1.14	0.38	nil
Anaconda Copper	1.25	Irregular	58	4.97	1.83	3.62	1.10	4
Atch., Top. & S. Fe	—	—	—	100	19.16	1.56	0.60	0.83	nil
Auburn Automobiles	—	—	—	28	9.72	D 6.67	D15.00	D 1.73	nil
Baltimore and Ohio	—	—	—	126	11.36	0.85	D 1.20	D 6.04	nil
Barber Asphalt	(10)	0.25	Irregular	32	—	1.14	1.91	D 0.85	7
Barnsdall Oil	5	0.90	Feb. 1	8	—	1.01	0.35	1.26	7
Bethlehem Steel	—	2.50†	Irregular	117	7.06	2.09	7.63	D 0.70	3
Boeing Airplane	5	—	—	10	—	0.32	0.45	D 0.77	nil
Borg-Warner	5	1.35	Irregular	16	—	3.57	3.63	D 0.01	6
Bklyn. Manh. Tran.	—	—	—	79	6.78	0.30	4.09	D 1.25	nil
Canadian Pacific Rly.	25	—	—	40	3.11	0.04	0.30	D 0.32	nil
Case, J. I.	100	—	—	54	14.53	12.36	13.98	8.89	nil
Chase Nat. Bank	13.55	1.40	F.A. 1	32	4.04	2.24	2.03	—	3
Chesapeake & Ohio	25	2.50	Jan. 1	51	5.67	5.72	4.43	2.62	6
Chrysler	5	5.00	Irregular	40	4.69	14.25	11.66	4.32	6
Columbia Gas and Electric	—	—	—	16	2.08	0.53	0.57	0.31	nil
Commercial Credit	10	4.00	Mar. 31	29	—	6.08	7.10	4.60	9
Commonwealth & Southern	—	—	—	5	0.67	0.13	0.18	0.08	nil
Consolidated Edison	—	2	Mar. 15	52	4.50	2.32	2.17	2.09	6
Consolidated Oil	0.80	Feb. 15	18	—	1.18	1.48	0.55	11
Continental Oil	1	Jan. 30	17	0.64	1.78	2.97	1.00	4
Corn Products	25	3	Jan. 20	34	4.41	3.86	2.52	3.17	5
Distillers Corp. Seagrams	—	2.05	Mar. 15	21	nil	2.42	3.95	3.75	11
Douglas Aircraft	—	3	Irregular	21	1.50	1.74	1.90	3.76	4
Dupont de Nemours	10	7	Mar. 15	42	5.17	7.54	7.27	3.75	4
Eagle Picher Lead	10	0.20†	Irregular	14	—	0.74	0.40	—	2
Electric Bond & Share	5	—	—	21	2.15	0.17	0.42	0.18	nil
Elec. Bond & Share $6 Pref.	6	Feb. 1	30	—	6.42	7.31	—	9
Flintkote	—	1.00	—	13	—	1.75	1.50	1.21	5
General Electric	10	1.40	Jan. 25	11	1.81	1.52	2.21	0.90	4
General Motors	10	3.50†	Mar. 12	19	4.83	5.36	4.38	2.17	7
General Railway Signal	—	—	—	16	7.99	0.17	1.58	D 0.85	nil
Glidden	—	0.50	—	22	—	3.29	2.62	D 0.29	3
Goodrich Rubber	—	1	—	24	2.09	4.03	D 2.25	0.14	5
Goodyear Tire and Rubber	—	1†	Irregular	27	5.12	3.90	1.95	1.34	4
Great Northern Ry. Pfd.	—	—	—	157	9.47	3.99	4.04	1.09	nil
Greyhound	1.35	Jan. 1	9	D0.16	1.50	1.59	1.43	8
Int. Nickel	2	Mar. 30	14	0.85	2.40	3.31	2.09	5
Int. Tel. and Tel.	—	—	30	3.45	0.63	1.60	1.10	nil
Kennecott	2	Mar. 30	54	2.67	2.36	4.60	2.10	6
Loew's Inc.	2.50†	Mar. 30	34	6.71	5.73	8.47	4.65	7
Montgomery Ward	1.25†	Apr. 15	26	2.51	3.63	3.41	3.50	2
Nat. City Bank N.Y.	1	F.A. 1	25	4.12	2.10	2.00	—	3
Nat. Dairy Products	0.80	Jan. 2	12	3.58	2.01	1.53	1.69	5
National Distillers	2	Feb. 1	21	—	3.81	3.86	3.85	8
Nat. Power and Light	0.60	Mar. 1	22	1.74	0.91	1.36	1.28	7
New York Central	—	—	142	12.63	1.79	0.99	D 3.13	nil
North. Am. Aviation	1.40	Irregular	2	—	0.001	0.14	0.55	6
North American Co.	1.20*	Jan. 2	1	4.47	1.74	1.95	1.55	6
Pacific Gas and Electric	2	Jan. 16	20	2.83	2.55	2.71	2.47	6
Pacific Lighting	3*	Feb. 15	39	2.70	3.88	4.10	4.18	6
Packard Motors	—	—	13	1.11	0.47	0.20	D 0.12	nil
Paramount Pictures	0.15	—	7	—	1.18	1.96	0.84	2
Pennsylvania Railroad	50	1	Irregular	19	7.01	2.94	2.07	0.84	4
Phillips Petroleum	2	Mar. 1	98	3.69	4.02	5.42	2.03	5
Public Service of N.J.	2.50	Mar. 30	35	3.15	2.80	2.61	2.34	6
Pure Oil	0.25†	Irregular	22	1.77	1.63	2.15	0.38	3
Radio Corp.	0.20	Irregular	22	1.32	0.21	0.41	0.30	3
Reynolds Tobacco "B"	2	Jan. 1	4	3.04	2.93	2.82	2.37	5
Schenley	5	—	45	—	7.05	5.04	2.46	nil
Sears Roebuck	4.25	Mar. 16	30	5.03	5.60	5.58	4.18	5
Socony Vacuum Corp.	0.50†	M. S. 15	44	—	1.38	1.82	1.29	4
Southern Pacific	100	—	—	123	10.19	3.84	0.20	D 1.81	nil
Standard Brands	0.40	Jun. 2	90	1.53	1.11	0.73	0.62	6
Standard Gas & Electric	—	—	4	6.59	D 0.99	D 0.86	D 2.23	nil
Standard Oil of N.J.	1.25*	J. D. 15	0	3.47	3.73	5.64	2.86	2
Texas Gulf Sulphur	2	Mar. 15	49	5.21	2.56	3.02	1.81	6
Union Carbide & Carbon	1.90†	Jan. 2	15	3.40	4.14	4.81	2.77	6
Union Pacific Railway	100	6	Jan. 2	58	17.53	8.20	6.15	6.69	6
United Aircraft	5	2	Irregular	8	—	0.76	1.52	2.05	4
United Airlines	5	—	—	7	—	0.26	D 0.52	D 0.66	nil
United Corp.	—	—	—	2	0.55	0.19	0.22	0.07	nil
United Gas Improvement	1	Mar. 23	11	1.29	1.09	1.09	0.99	7
U.S. Rubber	10	—	—	24	nil	3.31	2.21	0.43	nil
U.S. Steel	—	—	—	147	12.90	2.91	8.01	D 3.79	nil
Vanadium	1†	Irregular	29	4.39	0.40	2.22	0.61	3
Warner Bros. Pictures	—	—	—	18	1.84	0.75	1.48	0.41	nil
Westinghouse Elec.	6.50	3.50	Feb. 28	70	7.22	5.67	7.53	3.38	3

*Plus extras D Deficit E Est †Dividends are for the latest four quarters

Britain's Base-Metal Assets

Empire Contracts and Future of Restriction Mobilization of Country's Resources

NON-FERROUS metals are prominent on all battle fronts today. For every shell fired, bang goes so many pounds of lead and copper. In tanks and aeroplanes tin is a component of the white-metal bearings which ease the flow of power. And when bombing begins in earnest thousands will crouch beneath zinc-coated steel shelters, states the "Financial Times."

Mobilization of a country's metal resources is therefore of increasing importance as the mechanization of warfare proceeds. In this respect the British Empire, more richly endowed than Germany with most of the raw materials, can draw comfort from the measures taken during the past few months.

These measures have inevitably either upset or radically transformed the various international regulation schemes existent before the war. Their form derives from no stereotype, but has been determined by the varying extent to which the British and French war requirements can be met from their joint imperial resources.

Saving In Cost

Recent experience suggests that the following principle has guided the actions of the Ministry of Supply: to buy as cheaply as possible from Empire countries without either penalising producers or jettisoning any potential exchange reserves accruing from Empire metal sales on world markets.

This explains why, in the case of copper, lead and zinc (the Empire supplies of which will leave no surplus over war-time needs) the British Government has placed long-term contracts with producers at below world prices. Early in November, for instance, the Rhodesian copper producers confirmed reports that they had made a contract for the sale of a large proportion of their output for the duration of the war. The price to be paid approximates to the level (£46 a ton in London warehouse) ruling immediately before the war. It compares with a quotation of about £70 in the world market.

Other contracts involve Canadian and Australian producers of lead and zinc; in each case substantial savings have been made. Nevertheless, as these contracts are chiefly on a f.a.s basis, the mounting transport and insurance charges have to be met by the Government. This in part explains the decision of the Ministry of Supply, to raise the maximum prices of electrolytic copper from £51 to £62, lead from £16 12s 6d (duty for buyer's account) to £25, duty paid, and spelter from £15 (buyer's duty) to £25 15s a ton, duty paid. The Ministry's decision does not, of course, affect directly the Empire contracts, although it has encouraged a market belief that on renewal the prices may contain some allowance beyond that needed to offset any increased production costs.

Ample Tin Supplies

A different procedure has naturally been adopted for tin, of which the British Empire produces far more than she is likely to use even in wartime. To keep prices down indefinitely to the prewar sterling level would therefore have caused a financial loss to the Empire outweighing any economy to British consumers. On the other hand, it was clearly the British Government's duty, as a participant in the International Tin Agreement, to curb the immediate postwar speculative boom in tin until effective steps had been taken to adjust supplies to the increased requirements.

It was for this reason that, after consulting the United States, the British Government imposed temporarily the maximum price of £230 a ton on the London and Eastern markets. Now that production has been increased practically to maximum capacity this much criticized peg has been removed. It appears incorrect to suggest that the British Government first tried to secure tin at preferential rates and has now changed its mind, suddenly appreciating the exchange benefits of a free market. A more plausible inference is that the Government was determined to discourage exorbitant prices for all consumers during the period of adjusting supply to demand in vastly changed circumstances.

Why the Government has been impelled to treat tin differently to copper, lead and zinc is sufficiently well illustrated in the subjoined table showing the approximate degree of self-sufficiency of the Allies in the last year of peace.

	Tin	Copper (000 tons)	Lead	Zinc
British Empire				
Output	57	534	522	184
Consumption	24	328	429	273
(+ or —)	+33	+206	+93	— 89
France				
Output	1.6	—	42	55
Consumption	9	105	85	77
(+ or —)	—7.4	—105	—43	— 22
Allied Total (+ or —)	+25.6	+101	+50	—111

Allies' Surplus

The Allies' surplus of tin is obvious, particularly when it is recalled that the quota averaged little more than 50 per cent. in 1938 and that the use of tin does not normally expand in wartime to the same extent as that of the other metals. But the surplus of copper and lead over production was proportionately far less. And although last year there was reserve capacity in hand—at the Rhodesian copper mines, for example—it is probable that all resources will have to be utilized to take the strain of heavily increased war demands. Indeed, many more pounds and francs may have to be spent on Chilean copper, Mexican lead and Belgian spelter at high prices. It is, therefore, of paramount importance that Empire supplies will be obtainable at reasonable rates.

Copper and E.P.T.

These Empire metal agreements affect in various ways the producers, the London Metal Market and the possibility of operating control schemes. To producers they need not be disadvantageous. They ensure prices which, though below the world level, afford in most cases an adequate profit margin and they guarantee a steady outlet for production. On the other hand, there is the risk that, as in the case of the Rhodesian copper producers, while output may be unduly strained and the ore reserves depleted, the resulting profit will be severely lopped by E.P.T. This suggests that special fiscal consideration is due to those companies whose wasting assets may be drawn upon with unaccustomed vigour during wartime.

For the London Metal Exchange the Empire metal contracts present an almost ineradicable obstacle to the resumption of a world market except for tin. To this misfortune of war dealers are becoming resigned. It involves the loss of commissions—a valuable sources of foreign exchange — and threatens with permanent damage the delicate market machinery so carefully constructed over so long a period of years. It is feared that much business may be permanently lost to New York and for this reason dealers are anxiously hoping that the Ministry of Supply will co-operate in the re-establishment of the market's functions on a limited scale.

Control Schemes

As to the metal control schemes, other than the International Tin Agreement, these have had to be suspended. Unofficial agreements between allied and non-allied copper, lead and zinc producers for output and sales regulation are obviously unworkable in the light of strategic politico-economic and financial considerations which Britain and France must bear uppermost in mind. Nevertheless, the readiness for personal co-operation on which those agreements were based still remains, and after the war there is little doubt that the need for regulation will again receive recognition and that controls will be resurrected.

As to the tin scheme, there is no reason for doubting its continuance provided that it is not operated in such a manner as to restrict supplies unduly. Under the agreement a belligerent participant may apply to the Committee to export temporarily more than its permisible output. If permission, which must be by unanimous vote, is refused, withdrawal from the scheme may follow. But neither eventuality appears likely.

Singapore Weekly Rubber Report

Singapore, Jan. 26.

The market has passed through another dull week, with prices showing a downward tendency. The London market has been very steady since last reporting, Spot rubber having risen as high as 12 1/16d., but New York has completely failed to respond. The local market has followed New York and prices show a loss of more than 1 cent per lb. over the period.

There is still a good demand for nearby rubber and a fair volume of business has been transacted. On an easier market, forward positions have been comparatively neglected.

At time of writing the market is dull, latest quotations being:—

Spot 37 cents, down 1⅜ cents.
London 11 13/32d., up 3/32d.
New York

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE

Orient-San Francisco Line
via Honolulu
ASAMA MARU ..... Feb. 17
TATUTA MARU ..... Mar. 2
KAMAKURA MARU .. Mar. 16

Orient-Seattle Line
via Vancouver
From Kobe
HIE MARU ..... Feb. 24
HEIAN MARU ..... Mar. 16

Orient-New York Line
via Los Angeles and Panama
AZUMA MARU ..... Mar. 13
AKAGI MARU ..... Apr. 5

Japan-Australia Line
via Hongkong and Manila
From Nagasaki
SUWA MARU ..... Feb. 25
ATUTA MARU ..... Mar. 18

For Hongkong
TATUTA MARU ..... Feb. 25

European Mail Line
Naples, Marseilles, Casablanca and Liverpool via Hongkong
HUSIMI MARU ..... Mar. 4
HAKUSAN MARU ..... Mar. 21

Bombay and Calcutta Line
Singapore, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta
LIMA MARU ..... Feb. 24
Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Kundla and Karachi
TUSIMA MARU ..... Feb. 27

Japan-Madras Line
Singapore, Tuticorin, Pondicherry and Madras
GENOA MARU ..... Feb. 23

Orient-South America Line
via San Francisco from Kobe
RAKUYO MARU ..... Feb. 25

For Japan
Kobe and Yokohama
HARUNA MARU ..... Feb. 25

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ms. AGRA	sailed	Feb. 7	Feb. 11	Feb. 13	Feb. 18	Mar. 25
ms. CANTON	„	Mar. 4	Mar. 8	Mar. 10	Mar. 15	Apr. 21

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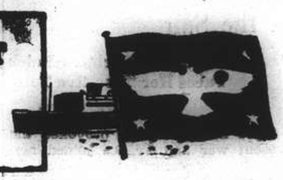

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PRES. COOLIDGE	Feb. 28	PRES. HARRISON	Apr. 10

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ss. DAIREN MARU	Feb. 10	Feb. 12 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	Feb. 13	Feb. 15 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Feb. 15	Feb. 17 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Feb. 18	Feb. 20 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	Feb. 21	Feb. 23 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Feb. 23	Feb. 25 at 9 a.m.

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ss. HAKKA MARU ..... Feb. 15

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	Arrival	*Departure*
SHANGHAI MARU	Feb. 14	Feb. 15 at 9 a.m.
	(Yangtszepoo Wharf))	(Yangtszepoo Wharf)
SHANGHAI MARU	Feb. 18	Feb. 19 at 9 a.m

Kobe Express Service

KASIMA MARU	Feb. 11	Feb. 17
	(Yangtszepoo Wharf)	(Yangtszepoo Wharf)
TAIYO MARU	Feb. 19	Feb. 21 at 5.30 a.m.
	(Wayside Wharf)	(Wayside Wharf)
TAIYO MARU	Feb. 28	Mar. 1 at 4 p.m.

(Passengers are cordially requested to go on board before midnight of 20th)

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For Bombay
MELBOURN MARU .... Feb. 26
For Calcutta
HAGUE MARU ..... Feb. 24

Nagasaki Sailings
For Manila, Cebu and Davao
MEXICO MARU ..... Feb. 23
TAKAO MARU ..... Mar. 1

Keelung Sailings
For Haiphong, Saigon and Bangkok
SAIGON MARU ..... Feb. 18

Kobe Sailings
For Australia and New Zealand
*SYDNEY MARU ..... Feb. 29
For West Africa
TOA MARU ..... Feb. 24

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DUE AT FUTURE DATES

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedute the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

EUROPE AND STRAITS

From GENOA

C. B'camano	26/1	22/2
Marin Sanudo	29/12	15/3

From TRIESTE

Himalaya	21/12	13/2
C. Rosso	9/2	7/3
Monte Piana	20/1	9/3

From SOERABAYA

Tjisadane	2/2	19/2
Tjinegara	9/2	16/2

From MANILA

P. Taft	—	15/2
Lexa Maersk	8/2	14/2
P. Cleveland	5/2	14/2
Tjisadane	11/2	19/2

From HONGKONG
See "China Ports" below

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK

Mokihana	—	14/2
Sophocles	24/12	14/2
Ivaran	—	17/2
Sorholt	30/12	21/2
Laura Maersk	10/1	22/2
N. Maersk	24/1	11/3
S. Navigator	—	12/3
P. Maersk	9/2	25/3

From PANAMA

N. Maersk	4/2	11/3

From LOS ANGELES

Sorholt	18/1	21/2
L. Maersk	31/1	*22/2
Tatuta M.	15/1	24/2
P. Coolidge	5/2	27/2

From SAN FRANCISCO

P. Coolidge	9/2	27/2

From SEATTLE

Satartia	—	22/2

From PORTLAND

Canton	27/1	4/3

From HONOLULU

Tatuta M.	23/1	24/2

From KOBE

Sophocles	11/2	14/2

From NAGASAKI

Shanghai M.	13/2	14/2

From KEELUNG

Toysa M.	16/2	18/2

AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA

From CAPETOWN

Ruys	17/1	24/2

From MOMBASA

Ruys	4/2	24/2

CHINA PORTS

From DAIREN

Hoten M.	11/2	13/2

From HONGKONG

Himalaya	10/2	13/2
P. Cleveland	—	14/2
Lexa Maersk	11/2	14/2

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(Continued in next column)

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C. B'camano 24/2
Marin Sanudo 18/3

For TRIESTE
Himalaya 15/2
Monte Piana 12/3

For BOMBAY
Lima Maru 24/2
Tusima Maru 27/2

For CAPETOWN
Ruys 26/2

For JAVA
Tijisadane 22/2
Tjinegara 29/2

For SINGAPORE
Genoa Maru 23/2

For HONGKONG
Tatuta Maru 25/2

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Asama Maru 17/2
P. Pierce 27/2
Tatuta Maru 2/3
Canton 8/3
P. Coolidge 12/3
Kamakura Maru 16/3

For SEATTLE
Collingworth 13/2
Satartia 24/2

For YOKOHAMA
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For KOBE
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Shanghai Maru 15/2

For DAIREN
Dairen Maru 12/2
Hoten Maru 15/2
Tsingtao Maru 17/2
Dairen Maru 20/2
Hoten Maru 23/2
Tsingtao Maru 25/2

VESSELS LEAVING (Cont.)

STRAITS AND EUROPE

TAI PING YANG Feb. 14. ADEN, PORT SUDAN, PORT SAID CASABLANCA and OSLO via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE and COLOMBO.—Motorship Tai Ping Yang of the Wilhelmsen Lines will be despatched from Shanghai for the above-mentioned ports on or about February 14th. For freight or passage please apply to the agents Dodwell and Co., Ltd. 17 Canton Road. Tel. 11386. 14-2

AMERICA

LEXA MAERSK Feb. 18. Via Japan for LOS ANGELES and via PANAMA to NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, SAVANNAH and NORFOLK.—For Freight and Passage apply to Maersk Line, Shanghai Agency, 210-214 Kiukiang Road. Tel. 15566. 18-2

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

Monday, February 12, 1940 (16th day of 1st moon)	SICCAWEI Feb. 10 16.00	21.00	Feb. 11 4.00	9.00
Barometer inches	30.21	30.24	30.20	30.26
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	—0.11	—0.06	—0.04	—0.05
at 32 F. „ „ 12 hrs.)	—0.03	—0.07	—0.01	+0.06
Wind (direction)	SE	NNE	E/S	E/N
„ (miles per hour)	19	17	16	12
Temperature (Fahr.)	12.9°	7.4°	8.3°	8.8°
Humidity %	82	90	100	100
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	1	2	10	10
Rainfall inches	—	—	—	0.3

Siccawei Abridged Report February 10	Mean 1940	24 hrs. variation	67 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	30.25	—0.11	30.32
Temp. Min. 33.°1 Max. 56.°8	45.°9	+9.°0	37.°9
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	4.29	—	2.75

Time and Tide	12/2	13/2	14/2	15/2	16/2
Sun rises at Shanghai ..	6.40	6.39	6.38	6.37	6.36
Sun sets at Shanghai	17.38	17.39	17.40	17.41	17.42
Moon rises at Shanghai ..	8.31	9.03	9.38	10.15	10.55
Moon sets at Shanghai ..	21.08	22.01	22.54	23.48	—
Flood makes Shai. 5 to 18	12.33	13.05	13.45	14.30	15.17
Ebb. makes Shai. 6 to 18	17.41	6.00	6.37	7.13	8.10
H.W. W'sung Bar 6 to 18	14.40	15.12	15.55	16.55	17.40
Mt. above L.W. (feet) ..	8.50	9.30	7.90	7.32	6.80

POST OFFICE NOTICES

The following times apply to the Head Post Office, Szechuen Road Bridge, Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

MONDAY, February 12.		*Reg.*	*Ord.*
Tsingtao and Dairen		*19.00	7.15
Formosa via Keelung		*19.00	7.30
Ningshien via Chinhai		*19.00	8.00
Tinghai and Shenkiamen via Tinghai		*19.00	8.15
Yungkia Wenchow		9.30	10.00
Ningshsien etc. via Chinhai		10.15	10.45
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao		19.30	20.00
TUESDAY, February 13.			
U.S.S.R. and Europe via Siberia		*20.00	8.00
Tsingtao and Tientsin	x	9.30	10.00
Weihaiwei Chefoo and Tientsin.....		11.30	12.00
Amoy and Hongkong		11.30	12.00
Aust. N.Z. and Indo-China	AX	15.00	16.00
Hongkong and Canton	x	15.30	16.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao		19.30	20.00

* The night before.
A Parcel mail for S.S., F.M.S., Ceylon, Egypt and Egyptian Soudan, closes at 12.00 on 13th.
X Provisional time—subject to alterations.

Next parcel mail for U.S.A. closes on Feb. 14.

Air Mails

Imperial Airways Service per steamer on February 15, at 3 p.m. registered and at 4 p.m. for ordinary due London on February 28.
Pan American Airways Service per steamer on February 15, at 3 p.m. for registered and at 4 p.m. for ordinary due San Francisco on February 27.
Air France per steamer on February 15, at 3 p.m. for registered and at 4 p.m. for ordinary.
Neth. (K.L.M.) Air Mail Service (Batavia-Naples) per steamer to Hongkong.
Royal Netherlands Indies' Airways K.N.I.L.M. (Saigon-Batavia-Sydney) per steamer to Hongkong.
Shanghai-Japan Air Mail Service: daily at 8 p.m.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 9.45 a.m. and 12.00, at Yuhang Road Sub-Office at 9.15 a.m. and 11.30 a.m.
Hwaining Kiukiang and Hankow per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.
Ningsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan Kweichow, Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.
Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tatung, Kalgan, Shanhaikwan, Tsingtao, Tungshan, Shihkiachwang, Chengte, Kaifeng, Taiyuan and Yuncheng by the planes of the Chung Hua Air Transport Co. daily at 9.30 p.m.

Light Train Mail

Via N.S.R. 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Kiangpei offices north and west of Jukao 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Hangchow 11.30 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
North Pinghan and Lunghai Line (Chenghsien and east thereof) 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Wuhu, Tatung, Hwaining, Kiukiang and Hankow 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Remarks: For Europe via Siberia:—Mails for Europe via Siberia are despatched on every Tuesday and Friday per trains via Nanking and Tientsin to connect with the Trans-Siberian trains.

Ocean Mails for Europe and America.

Next steamer mails will be closed as follows:—
Per steamer via Suez, Feb. 14, due L'don Mar. 19.
Per steamer via Pacific, Feb. 14, due L'don Mar. 21.
Per steamer via Pacific, Feb. 15. due L'don Mar. 21.

VESSELS DISCHARGING

EUMAEUS. From Singapore arrived on Feb. 8, and is discharging her cargo at Holt's Wharf, Pootung. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature. Consignees of "Bulk Cargo" are further requested to send their representative to the Wharf to verify the weight of such cargo whilst being landed. Free storage period expires on February 17, 1940. Claims must be presented within 15 days of vessel's arrival. No insurance effected. Butterfield & Swire, Agents. 13-2

Men-of-War in Port

Name	*Flag*	*Type*	*Berthed*
Guam	Am.	Gbt.	U.S.N.B.
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	U.S.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
E. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	J.N.B.
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	J.N.B.

Miscellaneous

This title conveys a miscellany of offers varying from Surveying Instruments to hand-knitted goods and will be found an excellent medium for general advertising.

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ms. ANNA MAERSK
Loading Feb. 29/Mar. 2
ms. SOPHOCLES
Loading March 11/12

via Japan for LOS ANGELES and via Panama to NEW YORK and BOSTON direct. Also Philadelphia, Baltimore, Savannah, Norfolk and other Atlantic Coast Ports.

Outwards:

	arr. Shanghai
ms. SOPHOCLES	Feb. 14
ms. LAURA MAERSK	Feb. 22
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Quit Ye Like Men, Be Strong

Sermon Preached in Bubbling Well Chapel By Dean Trivett at Evensong on Feb. 4

TEXTS:—"*Quit ye like men, be strong.* 1 Corinthians 16, 13. "*Put on the whole armour of God that ye may be able to stand...stand therefore.*" Ephesians 6, 11.

WE shall sing as our closing hymn, this evening, one of the great hymns of the Christian Church, and one of the most familiar. A hymn that sets clearly before us the Scriptural teaching of Christian life as warfare. For as Christians we are called, not simply to the saving of our own souls, but to work and to fight, that we may vanquish the enemies of our King and bring in his kingdom.

Stand up, stand up for Jesus
Ye soldiers of the Cross
Lift high his royal banner
It must not suffer loss
From victory unto victory
His army shall he lead
Till every foe is vanquished
And Christ is Lord indeed.

Now first of all, just a few words about the historical background and setting of the hymn. It is a contribution to our Hymn Book that comes from the American Church, the author being the Rev. George Duffield of Philadelphia. It has its historical background in the days when public opinion was being aroused for the abolition of slavery. The movement was in its infancy in America when the hymn was written, and many leading Church people saw no sin in the enslavement of the black races. There was much opposition to the abolitionists, feeling ran high and it was a question which very frequently divided friends and led to much bitterness and strife, later developing into that great struggle which we know as the American Civil War, and which resulted in the freedom of the slaves.

Stand up for Jesus

At the head of one of the most important churches in Philadelphia, was a clergyman named Tyng, the Rev. Dudley Tyng, who, in the face of public opinion in Philadelphia, and lack of support from his brother clergy, nevertheless took a strong stand for Abolition. He threw his whole heart into the work. Few reformers find popularity attends their efforts, and Tyng was no exception; like St. Paul, he suffered the loss of place and position and many friends, but he persisted in spite of all. It was not permitted that he should see the fruit of his labours as in an unfortunate accident he was terribly injured. A group of fellow clergymen were gathered about his death bed. One of them said, "Have you any last word for us?" "Yes," replied Tyng, "Stand up for Jesus." George Duffield was one of the group and, inspired by this message from one who had dared so greatly for conscience's sake, and suffered so much, he went back to his study and wrote this hymn which he read from his pulpit the following Sunday.

Faithful Followers

The hymn, with its clarion call to endure hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ, to be daring and courageous, to fight a constant battle for the right and to stand firm for righteousness, has been deservedly popular. It has been sung wherever the Gospel has been preached, and it is correct to say that it has stirred multitudes of men and women to more heroic service for Christ. In our Baptism, we were signed with the sign of the Cross with these significant words, "In token that hereafter ye shall not be ashamed to confess the faith of Christ crucified, and manfully to fight, under his banner against sin, the world, and the devil and to continue Christ's faithful soldier and servant unto your life's end." Christ's faithful soldiers and servants, unashamed, valiant, persevering. To such the hymn is addressed, it is a constant challenge lest we fall short of our high calling. For about us we see so often a tendency to compromise with the enemy, to leave the fighting to a few hardy souls. For shame

Stand up, stand up for Jesus
The triumpet call obey
Forth to the mighty conflict
In this his glorious day
Ye that are men now serve him
Against unnumbered foes
Let courage rise with danger
And strength to strength oppose.

Thank God we have our Christian heroes, the history of the Christian Church makes grand and inspiring reading. The words of the writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews are literally true. We have had our great ones, who "through faith subdued kingdom, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouth of lions....Quenched the violence of the fire, escaped the edge of the sword, out of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in fight, turned to flight the armies of aliens ....Who had trial of cruel mockings and scourgings, years moreover of bonds and imprisonment....stoned, sawn asunder....tempted .... slain with the sword....of whom the world was not worthy." Yes, and in our own day and generation, men and women who have given up everything for Jesus, and who devote all their time and energy to the spreading of His kingdom, who bear His banners on the frontiers of Christianity, and in the dark and difficult fields of missionary endeavour, who in this day and generation are literally laying down their lives for Him.

Christian Steadfastness

But the Christian warfare is not confined to front line trenches and distant battlefields. It is not necessary to go on far crusades or distant campaigns, the battlefield is everywhere and we need to practice the art of holy warfare every day of our lives. It is not the crusading spirit that we need so greatly today, as it is the need of a quiet Christian heroism and steadfastness, which may be practised by people in their several walks of life and wrought out in the fabric of our daily words and deeds. A spirit that dares to declare its allegiance to Christ at home, in the office and at the Club. That is not afraid to reprove a brother or to speak honestly to a friend. That is not ashamed to read his Bible or pray in hut or billet, to take a stand against some questionable practice in his mess or club. Nor hesitate to tell a Sunday afternoon visitor that it is your custom to go to Church or to invite him to accompany you. The spirit that dares to say, "No." That refuses, if wrong, to do in Rome as the Romans do. That will stand firm for Jesus amid moral cowardice and time serving. Are we among the number? If not, let us hear the message of the hymn tonight.

Stand up, stand up for Jesus
The solemn watch word hear
For while ye sleep he suffers
Away with shame and fear.
"Quit ye like men, be strong!"

The cause of Jesus Christ has need of steadfast and fearless men and women, who will, to use the refrain of the hymn, stand up for Jesus, who will at all times and everywhere be steadfast and loyal, not only in word but in deed, devoting their time and their talents, their best thought and effort toward the spread of His teaching and its logical result, the uplift and the beautifying of every department of life. Some time ago, I stood, as many of you have done, before the tomb of one of our national heroes, General Gordon, in St. Paul's Cathedral. One cannot stand here unimpressed. Here was one who left no doubt in the minds of those who knew him as to where he stood in regard to Jesus Christ. Always and everywhere, his was a truly heroic life, the life of a gallant Christian soldier. The inscription reads, "Major General George Gordon, who at all times and everywhere gave his strength to the weak, his substance to the poor, his sympathy to the suffering and his heart to God." Such a life is not easy, we cannot live it in our own strength. The hymn suggests the preparation that is necessary in order that we may live the steadfast life.

Stand up, stand up for Jesus
Stand in his strength alone
The arm of flesh will fail you
Ye dare not trust your own
Put on the Gospel armour
Each piece put on with prayer
Where duty calls or danger
Be never wanting there.

Gospel Armour

The preparation, then, consists in being strengthened from above, in putting on the Gospel armour, and making use of the means of grace. The author of the hymn had in mind that familiar passage in Ephesians 6. In that passage, we have the advice of one of the greatest of all Christian soldiers, St. Paul. His was a strenuous life, a life of constant struggle, he was always in the battle field. But from the day of his coversion, when he gave his allegiance to Jesus Christ, he never turned back, he never wavered. It meant that he had to suffer trial and persecution, it meant the loss of friends and earthly possession, it lead to imprisonment and death, but he never turned back, he ever stood firm for Jesus. How did he do it? How live his strenuous life of unwavering fidelity? He tells the Ephesians in this chapter, for it is out of the fullness of his own experience that he tells them to "Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to stand." In that strength he had stood, and he could look back and say, "I have fought the good fight, I have kept the faith." If we stood on the battle field of life alone, we should certainly lose heart. If we had to depend upon our own wisdom and strength, we should certainly be the victims of despair. But the Christian never goes alone. "Lo, I am with you always," is our Leader's promise, and He is the Almighty God, our Saviour and mighty deliverer. His presence goes with us, His spirit guides us, His strength is made perfect in our weakness. His love comforts us, we are secure in the amour of His providing, we are confident in the assurance He has given us of victory. We can say with St. Paul and from our hearts, "Thanks be to God which giveth us the victory in Jesus Christ our Lord."

And in the closing verse, this hymn suggests the final goal which ought to inspire us to bear and to endure, to count no battle too long and no sacrifice too great.

Stand up, stand up for Jesus
The strife will not be long
This day, the day of battle
The next, the victor's song
To him that overcometh
A crown of life will be
He with the king of glory
Shall reign eternally.

Crown of Life

Here are set forth two facts in the present and two in the future. We are reminded of the brevity of the present life and the assurance of victory, and we are reminded of the exceeding great reward, a crown of life, and an eternity with Christ. There are the incentives. The author of the hymn, Mr. Duffield, tells of three occasions when he went into strange Churches and entered to hear his hymn being sung. On each occasion, he was down-hearted and discouraged and was greatly cheered by the reminder in his hymn. And untold thousands have had similar experiences and been helped and strengthened by the singing of his stirring hymn. And one reason why the hymn has been so helpful and given such encouragement is because of this last verse with its precious promises. No matter what may be our calling, our occupation, we all do our best work when there is some definite incentive to action. The father goes to his daily toil, inspired by his love for those depending upon him. The student patiently endures the daily grind, the long hours of close study because he has before him the vision of the power the knowledge brings.

The author of that passage in the Epistle to the Hebrews, which I quoted earlier this evening, closes his long account of the heroes of faith and their mighty accomplishments, with the statement of their great aim which sustained them in their struggles. They sought to attain to the city that hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God. Our Blessed Lord was not unmindful of this fact which lies at the heart of human endeavour. And so he told his disciples of the many massions in his Father's House, those "Beulahs" he was going to prepare for those who love Him and follow in His footsteps, and we can imagine the Apostles were often cheered and sustained when they thought of the joys they were one day to enjoy.

This day, the noise of battle,
The next, the victor's song.

Well Done

We shall do well to cultivate that long look, and when the battle seems long and the strife bitter, when we are tempted to give up, to seek ease and comfort at the expense of truth and conscience, then look up, see above the dust and heat of battle the crown of glory that is laid up for those who endure to the end. The cross shall soon be taken away and we shall receive the commendation, "Well done, good and faithful servant," with the gracious invitation, "Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." The fleeting, changing things of earth shall give place to the unchanging realities of heaven, our dim vision shall be opened to perfect sight.

I commend the hymn to you, this evening, it bears a challenge. The challenge that Tyng gave to those who stood about his dying bed, "Stand up for Jesus." A challenge to each one of us to resolve that from this night we will stand up for Jesus, ever and always be found on His side, faithful, loyal, true and courageous.

Wang's Political Stand Discussed

Speaker in Tokyo Diet Says Three People's Principles Are Communism

Tokyo, Feb. 10.

The problem raised for Japan by Wang Ching-wei's announced adherence to the Three People's Principles, already adhered to by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the Chungking Government, was brought up before the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives by Mr. Masazumi Ando, of the Seiyukai party.

"I have some doubts about the ideas and principles of the Wang administration," Mr. Ando declared. "The anti-Japanese pro-Communist Chungking Government and the Wang regime alike assert at the same time that they will adhere to the Three People's Principles. If this is so, the Japanese people cannot but remain in the dark. What are the Government's views on this subject?" he asked.

Some Modifications

Lt.-General Heisuke Yanagawa, Secretary-General of the China Affairs Board, replied to this with the statement.

"Interpretations of the Three People's Principles are very ambiguous and wide in range. As interpreted by Mr. Wang, they are based on Orientalism. Influenced by Japanese ideas, he has modified some of the principles.

"Personally, I am of the opinion that Japan must be on her guard against the possibility that the orthodox Three People's Principles, as held up by Mr. Wang, may be directed toward anti-Japonism and pro-Communism."

Mr. Ando pursued his interpellation with the declaration:

"General Chiang Kai-shek has educated the masses against Japan. Under the circumstances, the idea that the principles are anti-Japanese cannot be removed very easily from the minds of the Chinese people.

"This is a matter in which the Principles are not theory but practice. If the Wang administration takes them up, a dangerous situation may result. There must be unification in their interpretation.

Nothing More Than Communism

"Interpreted separately, the Principles are those of race, of the people's livelihood and of the people's rights. In a nutshell, they are nothing more than Communism. Under these circumstances, there is a possibility that they may serve again to take an anti-Japanese course."

Mr. Ando further criticized "the fact that Mr. Wang has based his regime on maintenance and regeneration of the Kuomintang, plans to adopt a flag bearing the well-known 'blue and white sun of the old Kuomintang,' and seemingly plans to have no army of his own."

Premier Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai and several Ministers replied to these questions in general terms, but reserved detailed explanations for the session that is to be held in camera.—Havas.

Turks Deny Germans Being Expelled

Istanbul, Feb. 10.

The Government spokesman last night denied German reports that orders had been issued, "from here or elsewhere, to German technicians to leave the country as far as this office knows." The spokesman added that if such orders had been given, Istanbul would have been the first informed, as most foreign technicians in Turkey are here. He recalled that Turkish law gave the Turkish Government the right to determine which foreign experts could be hired by private firms in Turkey. He said, however, that it is known that no new regulations have been enforced prohibiting German experts from working in Turkey.—United Press.

Sir James Lithgow on Admiralty Council

London, Feb. 10.

Sir James Lithgow has been appointed a member of the Admiralty Council as Controller of the Merchant Marine and of Repairs. He will bring the construction of merchant vessels to as high a rate of production as possible. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, said in the House of Commons on February 1 that the Admiralty would henceforth control the construction and repair of merchant vessels.—Havas.

Britain and Holland to Sign Trade Accord

Amsterdam, Feb. 10.

The economic negotiations between Great Britain and Holland are practically concluded and an agreement will be signed between the two countries within the next few days, the "Telegraaf" announced today. Similar negotiations between Holland and France are progressing steadily, the paper added.—Havas.

S. African Gift to Navy Of £20,000 of Sugar

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Feb. 10.

Messrs. C. G. Smith & Co., of Durban, has offered the Navy 950 tons of refined sugar valued at £20,000. The sugar will be mostly used for ships in the Africa Station, although some will be brought to England for the use of the Home Fleet.—Reuter.

Finns Develop New "Secret Weapon"

Dogs Pull Ammunition Or Ambulance Sledges

Stockholm, Feb. 10.

Finland has put a new "secret weapon" into operation, teams of dog-patrols which are now engaged in chasing the last Russian parachute jumpers in Northern Finland, according to reports received here.

Their use is an entirely new departure in the Finnish Army. The first dog team arrived on the northern front only three weeks ago. The dogs have already proved so valuable that large numbers are being trained at the northern headquarters. Dogs are harnessed to sledges in groups of eight, and can travel with great speed over the frozen ground, carrying ammunition or supplies. They are now also beginning to be used to transport wounded from the front. Wounded men are sewn in reindeer skins, which keep them warm during the journey.

The newspaper "Svenska Dagbladet" today relates that the first dog team which went to Finland was taken there by its Swedish trainer, who volunteered for the Finnish army. Previously the Finns had used dogs only for carrying messages, but the first team proved so useful that many more dogs were taken over from Sweden. Some of the dogs sent were not used to Arctic conditions, and were unable to stand the intense cold of northern Finland. Finnish soldiers named them "mother's darlings" and sent them back to Sweden. The hardy specimens have been retained, and many of these dogs are now going through an intensive regime of slimming and training, to fit them for the hard work they will have to do.—Reuter.

Pan-American Protest At British Blockade

U.S. May Lead Demarche On Stopping Foodstuffs

Washington, Feb. 10.

Following a conference today with the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, Dr. Charles Fenwick, United States representative on the American Neutrality Committee, said today that there was a possibility that the 21 American nations would issue a joint protest against the British blockade of foodstuffs destined for civilian populations.

Such a joint protest is now being studied by the committee, Dr. Fenwick declared.—United Press.

German-Danish Traffic Broken Off

Berlin, Feb. 10.

The German press reported today that the regular sea traffic to Denmark from Warnenuenze to Gjerser was broken off when ice floes prevented the ferry from leaving Warnenuenze on Thursday. Th route to Sweden from Sassnitz t Trelleborg was so ice-jammed that the authorities were attempting t re-route freight by the overland route through Denmark. From Riga, German press reports said, the Baltic had begun freezing west of Latvia for the first time in 600 years, providing a prospect of a possible over-ice communications route to Sweden.—United Press.

Canada to Examine Nazi Interest in Imports

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Ottawa, Feb. 9.

Imports from European neutral countries must in future be accompanied by certificates declaring that not more than 25 per cent. of the cost is due to materials and labour of German origin, and that there is no German interest in the ownership of the goods. An Order-in-Council to this effect was issued last night.—Reuter.

Germany Wants Place In the Sun

Dr. Frick Declares Reich Faces Her "Decisive Test"

Berne, Feb. 10.

Since Britain lightly provoked the present war and France joined her, Germany henceforth will make no distinction between the two countries, Dr. Wilhelm Frick, the German Home Minister, declared yesterday in a speech delivered at Munich.

He emphasized that Germany "is facing a decisive test of strength in her foreign policy."

"For centuries we have known the envious character of our enemies who make every effort to prevent the Reich from obtaining her full rights," he continued. "However, they will not impose upon us the peace they want, for we shall stop at nothing. An unhealthy compromise cannot take the place of lasting peace. This war must end with Germany's peace which will grant each people their right and vital space. We are a young nation. In 1929 our birth rate exceeded by 300,000 the combined figure for Britain and France. We have the right to demand our place in the sun."

Dr. Frick expressed confidence in Germany's victory.—Havas.

Epidemics Feared in Scandinavia

Russian Dead May Pollute Air After Winter Ends

The Hague, Feb. 11.

Mr. C. J. Hambro, Norwegian delegate to the League of Nations, urged the League to assist Finland immediately. He pointed out that more and more Finnish refugees are entering other Scandinavian countries, which is a tremendous problem. Also, he said, according to reports, hundreds of thousands of killed and frozen Russians are buried in the snow and ice in front of the Mannerheim Line. When the thaw finally sets in and the bodies begin to decompose there is no doubt that epidemics will sweep the Scandinavian countries, he declared.

Mr. Hambro's appeal, which left a pall hanging over the meeting for a considerable time, made a deep impression on all delegates. Amidst a profound silence the stocky Norwegian delegate got up and delivered his appeal for help "for a few million brave Finns who are being brutally attacked by Communist Soviet armies that are even bigger than the entire Finnish population." Mr. Hambro said the Finns need help—at least 15,000 well armed, strong, and well trained soldiers.

The French delegates, with lowered heads, listened in silence as he spoke. The British looked straight ahead. Apparently the entire meeting was caught unawares by Mr. Hambro's appeal.—United Press.

Danish Steamer Blown Up Off Portugal

Lisbon, Feb. 10.

The Danish steamship Wilkiria, en route to Lisbon, sank today off the Portuguese coast following a violent explosion. The ship was believed to have struck a mine. Several persons were killed and wounded in the explosion, it was reported.—United Press.

SOLUTION OF SUNDAY CROSS WORD No. 536

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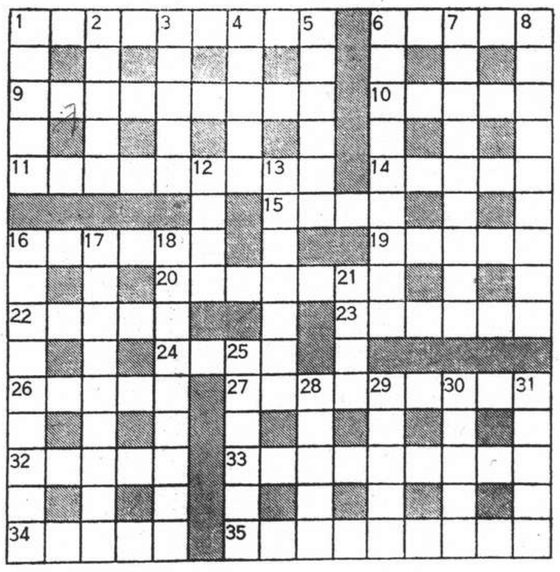
CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 111

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")



ACROSS

1 This animal is upheld in more places than man
6 A cleric
9 You need blowing up, dear solver
10 Town of India
11 A Continental measure
14 A push for the inattentive
15 Dry
16 A rich fare might tip him but now upset him
19 This is something to be taken for granted
20 Epithet for the Sergeant-Major's voice when addressing the files
22 Mostly a fashionable little bird
23 European sea
24 A political epithet
26 Tree
27 The reverse of 9 across
32 Unsettled result of invoking a plane part
33 "Ruin boots" (anag.)
34 Fold centrally suitable for sheep
35 The latest bit of history

DOWN

1 This was alive in olden days
2 After fifty this is permissible and no longer terrible
3 Sphere of influence
4 Suitable place for a sharp fielder
5 The risk that upset Mr. Goose
6 An addition that might be a census instruction
7 If you want to collect some shells get in the way of this!
8 He may retail almost anything to you, including yarns
12 This is the height of peril of Sicilians
13 Collide with "buttons" for storm
16 Bird and plaything are triumphant
17 The unguarded quarter (two words)
18 But for dates one might have thought he was Noah's right-hand man
21 This may be driven to intrude into the deal
25 No sensible person displays this
28 The three spinners
29 Keen
30 An ancient epic
31 This foolish person has a place in his heart for travellers

Y'DAY'S SOLUTION.—**ACROSS:** 1, Big deal; 5, Gestapo; 9, Trainer; 10, Rounded; 11, Dud; 12, Hospice; 16, Liberty; 20, Order; 22, Kennel; 23, Kelpie; 24, Lyons; 25, Novice; 26, Osprey; 27, Cream; 30, Secrete; 33, Beneath; 37, Dab; 38, Crossed; 39, East End; 40, Scholar; 41, Salvage. **DOWN:** 1, Batch; 2, Glass; 3, Ennui; 4, Larder; 5, Girdle; 6, Squib; 7, Alder; 8, Oddly; 13, One more; 14, Pannier; 15, Collect; 17, Irksome; 18, Eclipse; 19, Trident; 21, Drone; 28, Redder; 29, Abbess; 30, Socks; 31, Cloth; 32, Easel, 34, Nasal; 35, Arena; 36, Hedge.

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

VACANCIES exist in British Army Departments for two European Stores Accountants, preference will be given to British ex-service men with good knowledge of accounting and ledger experience. Apply in writing only to the Officer Commanding, R.A.S.C., Ash Camp, Great Western Road, stating age, qualifications, experience and salary required. 10767

OFFICE assistant required, take charge of import, must be specialist in metals, shipchandler and piecegoods. Also good experience in correspondence and exports. Address Post Office Box 2089. -2264

CHINESE girl with good knowledge of English and typing—preferably beginner—required by British firm. Apply in own handwriting to Box 1200, NCDN. 10766

DENTAL surgeon requires young Chinese lady-assistant. Previous experience not essential. Perfect English. Apply 992 Bubbling Well. -2324

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of five dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $0.80.

EXPERIENCED hardworking stenotypist seeks immediate position. Excellent reference. Salary no object. Please address Box 1198, NCDN. -2285

YOUNG, ambitious, hardworking foreigner, British grammar school, some university education, knowledge French, Chinese, seeks opening with prospects. Few months free probation acceptable. Box 1169, NCDN. -2354

BEGINNER stenotypist, hardworking, good English, some knowledge of French, seeks immediate employment. Box 1099, NCDN. -2233

FIGUEIREDO'S School. Employment Bureau. Can recommend stenotypists; beginners, experienced. 54 Garden Apartments. 1173/11 Bubbling Well. 10483

RELIABLE Portuguese with excellent knowledge of bookkeeping, cost accounting, coding, filing system, typing and general office routine, seeks permanent or part position. Al references. Outport no objection. Reply Box 957, NCDN. -1970

For Sale—Miscellaneous

CHEAP, beautiful, newly-remodelled Persian lamb cape, one white fox collar and one large mink collar. Apply during office hours, 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, room 624. -2259

SECONDHAND furniture shop. Buy and sell at best prices, furniture, carpets, refrigerator, cut-glass, etc. Feiner, 306 Rue Bourgeat, telephone 73597. -2349

PERSIAN carpets in best condition, 12 x 16, 6½ x 9, 3 x 3½; 9-10 a.m. Telephone 33887. -2345

SPORTING fur-coat for gentleman, in best condition, for sale. 12-3 p.m. Dobrin, 340 Tiendong Road. -2345

STAMP collection of more than 200 different Chinese stamps, only $20. Write to Post Office Box 647. -2402

50 TONS of antimony for sale at $4,900 per ton or nearest offer. Apply to Box 1153, NCDN. -2323

COLLECTION of famous antique miniatures, Rosenthal small cups, coffee-set with flowers 12 persons, Meissen candlesticks, figures, cups, plates. Dr. Weiss, 150 Tifeng Road, House 15. Flat 2. -2325

NICK'S secondhand furniture shop. We pay best price for furniture, carpets, pianos, refrigerators and household effects. Telephone 73937. 146A Route des Soeurs, 3 inside. -803

SHIRTS made to measure Superior "double-tnread" broadcloth $15.50, "Tootal" $24. "Clydella" Wool $35. Razon's, Central Road. 10581

SHIRTS correctly made to measure. English poplins and pure silk from $14.50. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 10580

MEN'S fancy handkerchiefs, $1.25. mahjongg cloths, $1.85; silk slips, $2.75; children's aprons, $1.10. Lace & Linen Syndicate, 114 Peking Road. 10605

YOU will find the best in crystalware, porcelain and other gifts. 726 East Seward Road, Emigrants Sales. -2180

STOCKINGS: selected new stock in beautiful shades, exceptionally strong. Hats, dresses ready made, at wholesale prices. Orders taken. Room 41C, 3rd floor, Central Arcade. -1912

"FOR YOU" the quality goods store. 1017 Avenue Joffre. Beautiful sweaters and costumes, belts, collars and flowers to match. Suede and leather gloves, imported ladies Jersey underwear. Warm Pyjamas, nigt.t gowns. Novelties of the latest designs. Orders taken. -1976

CLEARANCE sale of ladies' fur-coats jackets, capes, silver-foxes. Real bargains. Far Eastern Credit Co., 46 Route de Grouchy. Telephone for appointment 73740 after office hours. -1652

BARGAIN, real silver cutlery, crystalware, porcelain, bronzes, Blaupunkt radio, oil-paintings, Protos, vacuum-cleaner etc. 497 Weihaiwei Road, 5 Yang Terrace, room 6. Telephone 61114. -1349

Business Opportunities

VETERINARY clinic to be taken over, central location. Apply 119 Nanking Road, room 37C, 12-2 p.m. Telephone 15972. -2350

ARMOURED cars with armed foreign guards, for transporting treasure, Clarkes Agency, 88 Nanking Road, Telephone 10092. 10391

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

LADY gives massage from 2 to 9. 1225 Bubbling Well Road, Room 231, Telephone 34200. -2088

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m. 205 Peking Road, Apartment 30. Second Floor. 10630

360 Rue Bourgeat, Room 2, near Route des Sœurs, Massage, from 2 to 8. -2130

Offices, Shops, Godowns

OFFICE, centrally situated, rent $50, furniture to be taken over, $780. Telephone 13811, 2-5 only -2402

Motor Cars and Cycles

1939 (late-model) Austin 10 H.P. Saloon £220 or near offer Tel. (12-2 p.m.) 12500 Extin, 610.

1939 Dodge de luxe sedan, 10,000 miles. Radio, etc. Box 1173, NCDN. -2359

WANTED small car, Austin, Morris or similar. State make, year, price to Box 1159, NCDN. -2337

FOR SALE. 1937 Ford. 85 h.p. Four-door Saloon. Excellent condition. Mileage 18,000. US$675. Telephone 70486 before 8.30 a.m. between 1-2 p.m. or after six or write Box 1125, NCDN. -2269

FOR SALE, Plymouth 1934 coupe in excellent condition throughout. US$400. Address Box 1107, NCDN. 10710

CASH for used cars and trucks. Jenny's Motors, 177 Amiral Courbet. Telephone 73165. -1984

WE have in stock a complete line of used cars. We also buy, exchange and lend money on cars. American Motors, Fed Inc. U.S.A. 444 Avenue Foch. Telephone 35646. 10598

Miscellaneous

FENCING partner required by young lady. Telephone 30919, 11-1 only. -2409

READ British and American magazines. Delivered anywhere twice or three times weekly, $4 monthly, second run $2, also Circulating Pocket Library. Penguins, Crime Club, etc. Telephone 14189 for list or call 267 Kiangse Road. The Home Magazine Library. 10611

Wanted to Rent

MODERN, unfurnished house or apartment of five/seven rooms (including three bedrooms), preferably in Concession or Settlement. Details with price to Box 1192, NCDN. 10753

AMERICAN will pay up to $500 for suitable four-roomed apartment or house in good location. Telephone 22476. 10757

YOUNG, independent lady (not refugee), seeks well-furnished room with full board in an American family home as paying guest. Address Box 1184, NCDN. -2383

ONE or two-roomed apartment, Bund district, will buy or take over. Telephone 79276. -2229

WANTED, first-class furnished room without board, Settlement or French Concession. Write to Box 1069, NCDN. -2172

WANTED immediately two/three-roomed apartment, steamheated, hot-water, Concession or Settlement. Write to Box 1063, NCDN. -2156

WANTED house or apartment by responsible foreigner. Willing take over furniture and pay key-money. Telephone 73679. -2038

WANTED: We offer good price for secondhand upright or baby-grand pianos. Box 967, NCDN. -1989

AMERICAN family wishes to rent unfurnished house in French Concession, 5-6 rooms, steam-heating, garage, small garden, available from March 1. Address Box 1108, NCDN. -10716

Let Your Budget Lead You

And it will lead you through the "North-China Daily News" Classified Section. It is the way to pay low prices for the things you want—but which have outgrown their usefulness for their sellers.

Educational

WANTED, French conversation with young French lady, weekdays 3-5 p.m. in Broadway Mansion. Please state terms, details and telephone number to Box 1175, NCDN. -2361

Personal

YOUNG Briton wishes to meet young German lady for language exchange and outings. Address Box 1195, NCDN. -2397

Radios

UNIVERSAL Radio Co., 232 Nanking Road, Telephone 19225. Repairs all make radios. For sale Philco a.c./d.c., $550, Philco $225; Universal $225; Victor-Combination, $960. 10577

Dancing

PROFESSOR Waldemar, famous teacher in ballroom, ballet, tap dances, gives private-class lessons, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -1897

Animals

DEER-pinchers for sale, 5 weeks old, velvet-black. Apply 336 Avenue Albert, Apartment 3, through garage. -2389

PONY insurance is obtainable on moderate terms from Hugh Middleton & Co. (Insurance), Ltd. 45 Kiukiang Road, Telephone 16595. 10678

JOIN the China Kennel Club ($5) and register your dog ($2.50). Non-members registration $5. Room 3, 24 The Bund. 10662

To Advertisers

The following replies are being held at this office, and the owners of the undermentioned Box numbers are requested to call for same before February 15, after which date they will be destroyed. Nos. 5107, 222, 301, 356, 594, 677, 756, 797, 798, 823, 880, 881, 889, 890, 891, 928, 950.

Chinese Servants

WANTED: one good house coolie and a coolie. Box 1158, NCDN.

WANTED one boy coolie for American family. Box 1158, NCDN. 10739

73148 CENTRAL Employment Agency (British). Only one with 3,000 satisfied customers. Cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, watchmen, housekeepers, telephone operators. -1900

Rooms Without Board

WELL Furnished big south room newly painted, very clean and quiet, arcola heating, breakfast or kitchen optional, 159/4 Avenue Haig.

NICE, convenient, steamheated rooms to let, per day only. Bubbling Well Road, telephone 36593 from 1-3 p.m. -2378

FOR quiet, responsible gentleman: beautiful big room, nicely furnished. Centre Concession. All modern conveniences. Telephone 17779 or 83992. -2391

PRIVATE house near Race Course, big and small room, verandah, bath, for gentleman. Address Box 932, NCDN. -2370

LARGE, steamheated, furnished room, facing south, share kitchen, $120. No refugees. Telephone 77378. 10752

$50—$80 Rooms to let. Furnished or unfurnished, 218 Route Dupleix. House 1. 10734

$55. French Concession, beautiful site, nicely furnished room for single person. Modern conveniences. 372 Rue Maresca, House 2. -2343

PIANO lessons, chord system, easy method for adults. Al references $20 monthly, twice weekly. Telephone 74393. -2160

Houses and Land

WANTED to buy house including land $40,000. Address Box 1193, NCDN. -2395

WANTED to buy house including land, about $50,000 (no brokers). Box 1148, NCDN. -2314

VACANT land in French Concession from three to five mow and from three to five years' lease wanted by big foreign firm. Apply Box 1157, NCDN. -2324

Wanted to Purchase

WANTED buy secondhand carpets, trunks, suits, dresses, shoes. Telephone 30965, Mr. Bers, 8-10 a.m. 1-3, 6-8 p.m. daily. -1938

OBOE, wanted to buy secondhand, even broken, for special purpose. Box 1054, NCDN. -2148

Rooms with Board

THE Villas, 969 Avenue Foch, available immediately, desirable, large, double room, with enclosed verandah, private bath, large gardens, tennis, garage, good food. Telephone Manageress 75433. -2389

THE Towers. 1182 Avenue Road. Comfortable single/double rooms, private bathrooms, excellent food. Telephone 35534, Mrs. Lupton. -2226

DOUBLE room, facing south, verandah, private bath, full board. 470 Seymour Road, House 12. -2208

THE GARDENS Guest House, spacious, quiet, comfortable. Excellent board-residence for families. 90, Route des Soeurs. -1930

Unfurnished Houses

ROUTE Destelan (near Route Edan), modern terrace (completing construction) six-roomed houses with two/one bathrooms. Rent $250/$200. Key money $1,000/$600 respectively. Also three-roomed house (ask Chinese watchman, 185 Route Dufour). Rental $200, key-money $400. Krivoss Realty, 1331 Joffre. 10721

Furnished Apartments

READY for immediate occupation, 3-roomed apartment, best residential district near Bubbling Well Road, adjacent to bus and trams stations. Modern conveniencies, with telephone installation. Only very recently painted. Certain fittings and electricity, water and telephone deposits to be taken over. Telephone 93245 or on Sunday 20965. 10747

FIRST-class fully-furnished two-roomed apartment, Avenue Joffre, $275 monthly; servants, light, steamheating, refrigerator, telephone, hot-water, gas, crockery, linen included. Preference bachelor. Telephone 74807. -2367

TWO-roomed furnished flat with bath, private residence, may be taken separately. Verandah, garden. 54, Route Grouchy -2299

Unfurnished Apartments

GENERAL Investment Co., now 233 Nanking Road, 1st floor, room 122, for houses, apartments, offices, shops, rooms. -2401

EXCELLENT 1, 2, 3-roomed apartments with central heating in the best part of the Settlement. Available May. Shanghai Realty Co. 110 Szechuen, 5th floor, room 52. -2308

HEALTHY FEET
(Joy of life)
Visit Kortus
Chiropedic Institute
Pedicure—Massage
679 Szechuen Road, Tel. 19973

Spring-Cleaning Contractors
G. H. PARKES & CO.
TELEPHONE 72248

SPRING CLEANING
Floor Polishing and Disinfecting
FUMIGATING
Telephone 12156
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